Part One.. MARION WEEKLY STAR. Pages 1-8

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THE FIGHT WILL NOT COME OFF

Judge Hollister of Cincinnati Today Decides To Grant the Injunction Asked For Against the Proposed Encounter Between the Bruisers.

The Court Declares That the Proposed Fight Would Be a Nuisance and States Further That the Court Has Jurisdiction in Matter.

Cincinnati, O., Feb. 14.—Judge Hollister today, in a lengthy decision, granted the injunction prayed for to prevent the fight between Jeffries and Ruhlin at Saengerfest Hall tomorrow night. The Saengerfest committee announced in advance that they would abide by the decision of the court, and there will be no fight.

Great crowds wended their way to the court house in anticipation of the decision of Judge Hollister. Scores of people were at the temple of justice as early as 8 o'clock, eagerly awaiting the judicial words which were to decide the matter. Only attorneys and those entitled to be present were admitted. Attorneys for both sides appeared early. Each one appeared confident of victory for his side. The lawyers for the state said the court would take cognizance of the threatened situation as a public nuisance, and stop it with an air-tight injunction. Those for the defense averred the court would hold he has no jurisdiction in the premises and would relegate the matter to somebody under section 7117 to arrest the fighters and all concerned in the affair.

Judge Hollister decided that the proposed contest is a prize fight under the law and in fact, and that it and its results constitute a public nuisance, which the court, as a court of equity has full power to enjoin. He then granted the injunction. The people who opposed the fight are jubilant over the decision, while the spirits of those who had hoped to see the contest pulled off, have fallen.

The attorneys for the Saengerfest people have, however, given notice of appeal.

The Saengerfest Athletic club representatives have declared all along through its counsel that if an injunction was allowed it would obey the court as a matter of course and take the matter to the circuit or supreme courts. A special session of the legislature looms up as a possibility in case no other means is had to prevent the fight. Even if all the courts decided in favor of the contest, the proprietors fear Governor Nash may call a special session to amend the laws, thus putting an end to even any remote possibility of prize fights in Ohio.

GOVERNOR NASH TALKS.

Columbus, O., Feb. 14.—Your correspondent conveyed to Governor Nash the first information that the fight had been enjoined. Asked what his move would be now, he said, "You'll have to wait until I have received advices from Cincinnati as to the needs of the situation." This indicates that the governor may send troops to enforce the court's order.

WILL NOT SEND TROOPS.

Columbus, O., Feb. 14.—At 11:35 Governor Nash had his private secretary call Mayor Fleischmann on the long distance telephone. After talking with Mayor Fleischmann, Governor Nash gave out this statement:

"I am certain that the citizens of Cincinnati will not disobey the order of the court and I am assured that if any attempt should be made to do so, Mayor Fleischmann will not permit it. I will not send the militia to Cincinnati unless I shall be satisfied that the order of the court will not be obeyed. I am much gratified that the courts have apparently settled this matter."

It is learned however, that all the arrangements that have been made for sending troops will be continued to remain undisturbed until some final action is taken declaring the fight off.

THE HORRIBLE ACT OF A SCHOOL TEACHER

Chattanooga, Tenn., Feb. 14.—As Berry Hall, a white school teacher near Guntersville, Alabama, yesterday enticed Pearl Pritchett, a twelve-year-old pupil, to the woods some distance from the school house and, after choking her into insensibility, assaulted her in the most brutal manner, leaving her in an almost dying condition. The child was found and told the story. Hall was caught and placed in jail at Guntersville, and at a late hour last night a mob gathered with the purpose of lynching him. Officers spirited him out of harm's way.

WANDERING WILLIE OF A MUSICAL TURN

New York, Feb. 14.—A tramp who refused to give his name or any information about himself was sent to jail for sixty days yesterday. The tramp called at the home of Henry Richereek and asked for money from Mrs. Richereek. She refused to give him any, and pushing her aside he walked into the house and began to wreck the furniture. The sight of a piano arrested his destructiveness and he sat down at the instrument and began to play. Mrs. Richereek, who is a music teacher, was thoroughly frightened, but fear gave way to wonder when the tramp began to play selections from operas and classical music. She sat spellbound while the man played. When he stopped he gave the piano keys a vicious pound and walked out of the house. When Mr. Richereek came home his wife told of her experience and described her visitor. Richereek notified the police, and the tramp was arrested.

A MOTHER'S LOVE CAUSES HER DEATH

Corning, N. Y., Feb. 14.—Mrs. Cora Fisher was burned to death at Freeman during the night while trying to rescue her four-year-old daughter. The fire was discovered by Fred Taft, who rushed into the burning structure and saved an infant named Ralph, the son of Mrs. Fisher. Mrs. Fisher had been forced from the house once, but escaped from her rescuer and rushed through the wall of flames to reach the bed of little Annie. This morning the charred bodies were together, indicating that Mrs. Fisher had reached her child, but was overcome by the heat and smoke.

FATALLY BURNED.

East Liverpool, O., Feb. 14.—Mrs. Wm. Harman and her six-year-old daughter were fatally burned yesterday afternoon. The daughter was playing around the open grate when her clothing caught fire. The mother ran to her assistance, gathered the child in her arms and ran into the yard. All the clothing was burned from both. Both will die.

SAMPSON OVER SCHLEY.

Washington, Feb. 14.—The president today sent to the senate the nomination of the naval officers who took part in the Spanish war. Sampson is advanced five numbers and Schley placed just under him.

CHEERING MESSAGE FROM PHILIPPINES

Washington, Feb. 14.—The following dispatch was received from General MacArthur Wednesday:

"Colonel Simon Tecson, seven officers, seventy-one soldiers, fifty-nine guns, 2,000 rounds ammunition surrendered unconditionally February 11 at San Miguel De Mayumo, Luzon. This breaks up the group of insurrectos heretofore operating in the mountains east of Balacan. It removes from Northern Luzon the last formidable organized force excepting in the First district. Rigid enforcement of the proclamation of December 20, 1900, has resulted in the spontaneous action of the people through the federal party, in behalf of peace and self protection. It is producing the most satisfactory results, and encourages the hope of the entire suspension of hostilities at an early date. (Signed) MacArthur."

TELEGRAPH PICK-UPS.

New York—The defense in the trial of Dr. Samuel J. Kennedy, charged with the murder of Dolly Reynolds, scored a strong point Wednesday when they forced Dr. Lederle, city chemist and a witness for the prosecution, to admit that the lead pipe found in Kennedy's cellar and the one with which the girl was murdered were not of the same diameter. Lederle's testimony produced a strong effect on the jury.

Portsmouth—The admiralty has arranged for a big launching of fighting ships to take place on March 5th, partly in celebration of the accession of King Edward. The cruisers Drake and Kent will be launched simultaneously at Pembroke and Chatham, respectively. At the same time the battleship Montague will be launched at Davenport and the battleship Albemarle will be launched at Chatham. All of these warships are the largest ever launched in their respective ports.

Washington—At its first executive session Wednesday the senate confirmed the nominations of Generals Fitzhugh Lee and James H. Wilson to be brigadier generals of the regular army, under the special provisions of the army re-organization act, which allows the president to appoint them and and immediately place them on the retired list. The senate also confirmed General James H. Bates as a brigadier general, although there was some criticism on the action of the president in naming this officer on the head of the list of brigadiers.

ANOTHER BIG SHOW IN LONDON

King Edward Opens Parliament With All the Forms and Ceremonies of Feudal Times So Dear to the Heart of the British Citizen.

The Crowds Along the Route of the Royal Procession Are Enormous, but the Real Jam Occurs in Parliament Building--The Details.

London, Feb. 14.—There is at least one republican element in today's ceremony of opening parliament in Great Britain's aristocratic house of lords, nobles in gorgeous uniforms and peeresses in decollette attire have been engaged since early morning in an eager struggle to obtain vantage positions in the house. The rush resembled the entrance to the pit of a popular theater on a holiday night. Dignified nobles lost their accustomed air of hauteur and holding their swords in their hands made a dash for seats, their robes getting between one another's legs and there would have been many falls if there had been room for falling. Precedence was thrown to the wind, everybody being actuated by the single desire not to be barred out.

Very few, however, were able to find room inside as the authorities had reserved nearly all the space for peeresses. Those who could not be accommodated, after vainly trying to persuade the ushers to admit them went outside of the building to a place which had been set apart for them to see the royal procession.

The peeresses had a worse time than their husbands. Many of them were compelled to climb a narrow flight of stairs to the royal balcony where space had been reserved sufficient to accommodate about a fifth of those rightfully clamoring for entrance. Many costly dresses were ruined as the women engaged in this bargain-counter charge and high coiffures of ostrich feathers disappeared trampled under foot. Several serious accidents were narrowly averted on the stairs. After the royal gallery had been filled those on the stairs, who could not obtain entrance, refused to go down until the ushers, almost on bended knees, begged them to do so. The disappointed and angry women joined the overflow meeting outside.

By noon Tom Thumb himself could not find standing room except in the royal enclosure and a space at the opposite end of the chamber, which was reserved for members of the house of commons.

This morning, according to the time honored custom, a guard of yeomen searched the cellars beneath the houses of parliament to see that no modern Guy Fawkes was lurking there. At the last moment today the authorities advised the embassies and legations that space had been reserved for ambassadors and ministers and their wives only. This barred out all secretaries and attaches of legations. An exception to this rule, however, was made in the case of Mr. Carter, third secretary of the American embassy.

The scene inside the chamber was one of simple splendor. At one end were two throne seats richly embroidered with scarlet on which were the royal arms and designs in gold. The woolwork of the thrones was studded with jewels, and both rested under a huge canopy. Nearby were fourteen carved oak chairs upholstered in crimson silk and velvet which were reserved for the members of the royal family. All other seats for the accommodation of spectators were covered with red. In front of the thrones and some distance away the judges, robed and wigged, sat on the woolsack. Seven long benches on each side of the chamber, and running lengthwise, held the peers and peeresses. The bright uniforms and glittering decorations of the former were in sharp contrast to the black gowns of the peeresses, all of which were made of dull material. Queen Alexandra having ordered that no satins, brocades or velvets should be worn. Diamonds and pearls were the only stones to be seen.

To the right of the throne sat the diplomats, most of them in bright uniforms and the somberly attired bishops. The newspaper men in the press gallery were all in evening dress.

The Chinese minister, Chichen Lofengluh, was invited to the ceremony in an unofficial capacity, and attended in his Oriental costume. The body of the chamber was devoid of decorations.

Promptly at 1:30 p. m. King Edward and the queen consort left Buckingham Palace in the great gold coach of state, driving through St. James Park, the horse guards parade and along Whitehall to the parliament building. The route was lined with soldiers and great crowds packed the streets. Only a few houses were decorated.

Seats in the windows overlooking the route sold for the usual exhorbitant prices. Joseph Choate, Jr., and Miss Choate entertained a party of friends at the ambassador's residence in Charlton House Terrace where a good view of the procession was had.

Five carriages containing the royal attendants preceded the state coach and their majesties and Princess Victoria. The state coach was built for George III when he was prince of Wales. It was last used by Queen Victoria in 1862. The late queen was averse to using it because the depth of the coach was so great as to almost conceal her from view. The body of the royal conveyance is sorrowful with gold trimmings and painted panels. The inside of the coach is upholstered with crimson satin.

Upon arriving at parliament at 1:55 o'clock their majesties entered the building as 200 guards on each side of the road presented arms. The peers and others at the entrance uncovered as the royal couple passed them. King Edward was escorted to the robing room by a procession of pursuivants, heralds, the king's equerries, gentlemen, ushers, grooms in waiting and officers of the household, flanked by the sergeants at arms.

When the king and queen alighted from the coach there was a rustle of interest inside the chamber, and the cry went around, "The king has arrived, the king has arrived."

At the same time everyone stood up. Arriving in the robing room, the king and queen threw the royal gowns of scarlet and ermine over their shoulders, and the passed into the house trumpeters heralding their approach. The king and queen seated themselves on the thrones, and everyone bowed low. The royal escort was grouped near the throne.

The king then ordered the black rod to summon the commons and that dignitary, in court dress, carrying the black rod aloft, walked slowly through the straight passage to the house of commons and bowed thrice to the speaker. Then he said:

"His Majesty, the king, desires the immediate attendance of your honorable house in the house of peers to hear the commission read."

Addressing the members of the two houses, the king said: "My lords and gentlemen: I address you for the first time at a moment of national sorrow, when the whole country is mourning the irreparable loss which we have so sustained, which has fallen with peculiar severity upon myself. My beloved mother, during her long and glorious reign, has set an example before the world of what a monarch should be. It is my earnest desire to follow in her footsteps.

"Amid the public and private grief, it is satisfactory to me to be able to assure you that my relations with the other powers continue friendly. The war in South Africa is not yet entirely terminated, but the capitals of the enemy and his principal lines of communication are in my possession and measures have been taken, which will, I trust, enable my troops to deal effectually with the forces by which they are still opposed. I greatly regret the loss of life and the expenditure of treasure due to the fruitless guerilla warfare maintained by the Boer partisans.

"The early submission of the territories, formerly the two republics, is much to be desired, in their own interest, as, until it takes place, it will be impossible for me to establish in those colonies institutions securing equal rights to all white inhabitants, and protection and justice to the native population.

"The capture of Peking by the allied forces and the happy release of those who were besieged in the legations are results to which my Indian troops and my naval forces largely contributed. They have been followed by the submission of the Chinese government to the demands insisted upon by the powers and negotiations are now proceeding as to the manner in which compliance with these conditions shall be effected.

"The re-establishment of the Australian commonwealth was proclaimed at Sydney on January 1, with many manifestations of popular enthusiasm and rejoicing. My deeply beloved and lamented mother had assented to the visit to Australia of the Duke of Cornwall and York in order that he might open the first parliament of the new commonwealth in her name. A separation from my son at such a moment as this could not be otherwise than deeply painful, but I still desire to give effect to her late majesty's wishes, and as evidence that her interest dwells in my own in all that concerns the welfare of my subjects beyond the seas, I have decided that the visit to Australia shall not be abandoned and shall be extended to New Zealand and the dominion of Canada.

"The prolongation of hostilities in Africa led me to make a further call on the patriotism and devotion of Canada and Australia, and I rejoice that my request met with a prompt and loyal response. Large additional contingents from those colonies will embark for the seat of war at an early date."

The king then referred to the success

CONTINUED ON PAGE FOUR.

A BLOODY TRAIL IN THE CASE

Dr. Murray Offers Some Sensational Testimony in Behalf of Hamilton, Tried for the Murder of Young Day in City of Minneapolis.

It Appears That the Wound in Day's Head Was Not Made by the Knife Which Killed Him The Defense Putting Up a Strong Case.

Minneapolis, Feb. 14.—"I don't believe Frank Hamilton killed Day, because Hamilton's hands were clean, while a trail of blood led from Day's dead body to the washroom."

That was one of the statements made by Dr. W. H. Murray, the last witness called by the defense Wednesday afternoon. Murray was the first doctor who arrived in the West Hotel billiard parlor after the murder. His story was sensational throughout.

Frederick George, whose hand was badly cut when he pushed Day and Hamilton apart, left a trail of blood to the washroom. George said he separated the men near the rear table from the entrance. Day's body lay between the second and third tables. Dr. Murray swore that the blood trail did not start from the point where George said he separated the men, but from a spot not ten inches from the body.

Dr. Murray said he found Bennett kneeling at the side of Day, Hamilton squatting down on the other. Hamilton's face was bruised and discolored from a blow. Somebody told Murray that Hamilton was accused of the murder, and he at once looked at Hamilton's hands, nails and cuffs. There was not a trace of blood on them. Later Hamilton assisted in lifting Day's body onto a table. The defense will probably claim that in this operation Hamilton's cuffs got the stains noticeable on them when they were offered in evidence.

Murray confirmed the statement of former Deputy Coroner Erdman that the blade which made the fatal wound in Day's neck could not have made the knife wound in his scalp. The scalp wound must have been inflicted before the fatal blow, he declared. Murray is a florid, red mustached young man who wriggled and squirmed like a man in torture all the time he was testifying. He chewed a cigar butt until Judge Brooks made him take it out of his mouth. His testimony was plain and positive, and he is undoubtedly one of the strongest witnesses Hamilton has.

That two knives were used on Leonard Day before he was killed, that his death wound was struck behind him, and that somebody is lying about the young newspaper reporter's alleged confession were strong points brought out in yesterday afternoon's testimony.

Dr. Erdman, deputy coroner at the time Day was killed, had preceded Dr. Murray. He had described Day's wounds, saying that the fatal wound in the neck and another knife wound in the scalp were not produced by the same blade. In this Dr. Murray corroborated him. Dr. Erdman also said that he believes that the fatal blow was driven into the young millionaire's neck from behind, the cutting edge of the blade being toward the back of the body.

Hamilton endured his ordeal on the stand well. His story seemed to have been carefully rehearsed, and was remarkable mainly for the large number of things he could not remember. His lawyers will claim that this is because he was, first, very drunk, and that, second, was dazed, almost unconscious from the smash he got in the face, probably with a cut.

Fifty or sixty women stood up through the three hours' session listening to the ghastly testimony. Sentiment is nearly all in Hamilton's favor, and Minneapolis is worked up to a pitch seldom aroused.

Dr. Murray resumed the stand this morning. He never knew Hamilton until after the murder. A man receiving the wound which killed Day he said, could not have fought after it was received, nor could he have walked over a few steps had any obstacle been interposed. The defense wants to show that Day was stabbed before he fell, not before George claims to have separated him from Hamilton, some twenty feet away.

On cross-examination Murray testified that the secondary wound on Day's shoulder as well as the wound on the head could not have been made by the big blade of the knife, which is held to have inflicted the fatal wound. The smaller blade of this knife is broken off short. It was clean when the knife was picked up while the big blade was bloody.

COMMONER UPHOLDS MRS. CARRIE NATION

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 14.—An editorial in W. J. Bryan's Commoner today constitutes a quasi-defense of Mrs. Nation besides condemning the non-enforcement of the Kansas prohibitory law and speaking in favor of reincarnated Bryan says:

"Mrs. Nation's attempt to cure lawlessness by lawlessness has aroused discussion everywhere. While no defense can be made of the lawless method in enforcing the law, those who condemn Mrs. Nation, in order to be consistent, must also condemn the violation of the liquor laws. The Kansas crusade has already brought out the fact that prohibition is a dead letter in that state, and now that public interest has been directed toward the subject it is probable that the law will either be enforced or the question re-submitted. A law not enforced, breeds contempt for the law."

TELEGRAPH NEWS IN PARAGRAPHS

Massillon, O.—Legal Tender Covey, aged seven years, son of "General" and Mrs. J. S. Covey, died today of scarlet fever.

Paris—An orphan asylum at Mount Auban, department of Tarnet, Garonne, was destroyed by fire Wednesday. Three children perished.

Washington—The president Wednesday sent to the senate the nomination of Charles Boutelle of Maine to be captain of the navy on the retired list.

Manila—Advices by courier from Tayabas in Southern Luzon tell of an engagement between Filipinos and American troops, in which the natives had sixteen killed.

Colina—An old boiler in the sawmill of C. Bondell at Chickasaw ten miles south of here, exploded, Wednesday, instantly killing John Desh, and seriously injuring three others.

Washington—The senate yesterday passed the bill providing for the retirement of Hawaiian silver coins and the substitution of United States money. Introduced by Mr. Foraker. It provides for the retirement of $1,000,000.

Watertown, N. Y.—The remains of Colonel Albert D. Shaw, congressman from this district, and late commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, were interred in Brookside cemetery Wednesday with military honors.

Dallas, Texas.—The jury yesterday brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree against John Chapman, charged with the murder of Constable Bain, who was burned to death in Chapman's saloon in this city December 2 last.

City of Mexico—The Maya rebels are suffered another severe defeat at the hands of government troops, which are traveling steadily to the headquarters of the rebels at Chansanta Cruz, from which they are now only twenty-five miles distant.

Boston—The trustees of the Museum of Fine Arts have bought a large painting of Velasquez, "The Prince Balthazar Carlos and his Dwarf," a characteristic example of the great Spanish master. The price paid is said to have been $80,000.

Washington—The second executive session of the senate, Wednesday, lasted until 4:15. It confirmed all of the army nominations that had been sent in by the president with the sole exception of the lieutenant colonels and majors. Generals Wood, Bell and Grant are included in the brigadiers confirmed.

Wabash, Ind.—There was a ghastly scene in the circuit court here yesterday, where the trial of Rinkard for the alleged murder of his wife is going on. A murmur of horror ran through the crowd when Dr. Whetsen produced in court the heart of the murdered woman and showed the bullet holes, and explained how death had been caused.

Springfield, Ill.—In the house Wednesday Mr. Witt caused a large amount of merriment by his resolution that the general assembly invite Mrs. Carrie Nation to address the legislature on Thursday next. The speaker read it over, and in his serious manner ordered it to the committee on military affairs amid the shouts and laughter of the house.

El Paso, Texas.—Drugged with knockout drops, seriously carved with a knife or dirk and robbed of $1,000 was the fate of Dr. Alfred E. Meyer of New York, a physician who has been spending a week in the city with A. Novino, a millionaire patient. The physician ventured out alone to see the town by gaslight and was brought back to the hotel bleeding profusely.

Denver—Bill Marshall, former marshal of Cripple Creek, Wednesday shot and killed R. D. Killam, one of a party of six that went to Marshall's gambling house to take possession. They thought he was away, but Marshall was on hand with his gun. They had no legal papers of eviction, but represented the landlord, who had sold Marshall's lease to another gambler. Marshall had refused to surrender the place.

BY FIRST LADY OF THE LAND

Leonard Wood Was Backed for the Nomination as a Brigadier General and All Wearers of Epaulets Are Compelled To Taste Bitter Defeat.

President Stands Firm Against the Attempt To Force Him To Withdraw the Nomination and Congress at Last Bows to the Inevitable.

Washington, Feb. 14.—The confirmation of General Wood's appointment as a brigadier general is a source of great satisfaction to the president. It is regarded as only another straw showing that when the president makes up his mind to secure certain legislative action from congress, he prevails, no matter how well organized the opposition may be. When the Wood nomination went to the senate it fairly took away the breath of those versed in army traditions and customs. Every wearer of epaulets, who knew a senator, forthwith began to exert all his influence to defeat the nomination of the physician-soldier, who in seven years would thus become eligible for the office of lieutenant general, and for a few days it looked as though the president would be obliged to withdraw the name or at least place it at the bottom of the list.

"But the anti-Wood men forget that Mrs. McKinley wanted him to be a general," said a Republican member of congress this morning, "they forget that the governor general of Cuba has been the most welcome guest at the white house since the present administration took hold. The president would rather have all the other nominations killed together than fail to get the plum for Leonard Wood."

One of the last visits General Wood made to Washington was upon a hurried summons from the white house. Mrs. McKinley felt that unless Wood came from Cuba to this city, she would not recover. He came at once and Mrs. McKinley as quickly recuperated.

THE CITY OF MADRID UNDER MARTIAL LAW

Madrid, Feb. 14.—Madrid has been proclaimed in a state of siege and placed under the control of the military.

During the funeral of the poet, De Campo-Amor, yesterday a crowd mobbed a convent in the Calle De Torija last night threatening crowds gathered in different parts of the city and were repeatedly charged by the gendarmes. Many persons were wounded.

At Malaqueno a mob smashed the windows of the newspaper, Noticero.

EDITOR W. J. BRYAN FAVORS JOHNSON

Cleveland, O., Feb. 14.—"The Commoner," Wm. J. Bryan's weekly newspaper, published today at Lincoln, Nebraska, contained an editorial under the caption of "A Worthy Ambition," commendatory of Hon. Tom L. Johnson, of Cleveland, Ohio, announcing that he has retired permanently from business and intends to devote all his time and energy to social and political questions, with a view to bringing to the enforcement of the Golden Rule equal justice to all and special privileges to none. Long life to him, and may he find his labor for his fellowmen a higher and more enduring enjoyment than is within the reach of those who strive only for themselves or who make the accumulation of wealth their sole object."

Johnson is trying to get the Democratic nomination. The party is split into factions, there are a half dozen candidates and this endorsement by Bryan is expected to be a big boost for Johnson.

SULZER UNWORTHY OF CONSIDERATION

Washington, Feb. 14.—Perry S. Heath, former first assistant postmaster general, who was attacked by Congressman Sulzer on the floor of the house, an anonymous letter furnishing the ammunition, said yesterday:

"I don't propose to make a formal reply. A man who would use an anonymous letter and quote an unnamed congressman is not entitled to any serious consideration. As to the letter is concerned, I will only say that it is a tissue of lies and unfounded sensations. The only truthful statement it makes is that I endorsed [illegible] for appointment."

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From a photo taken for this paper.

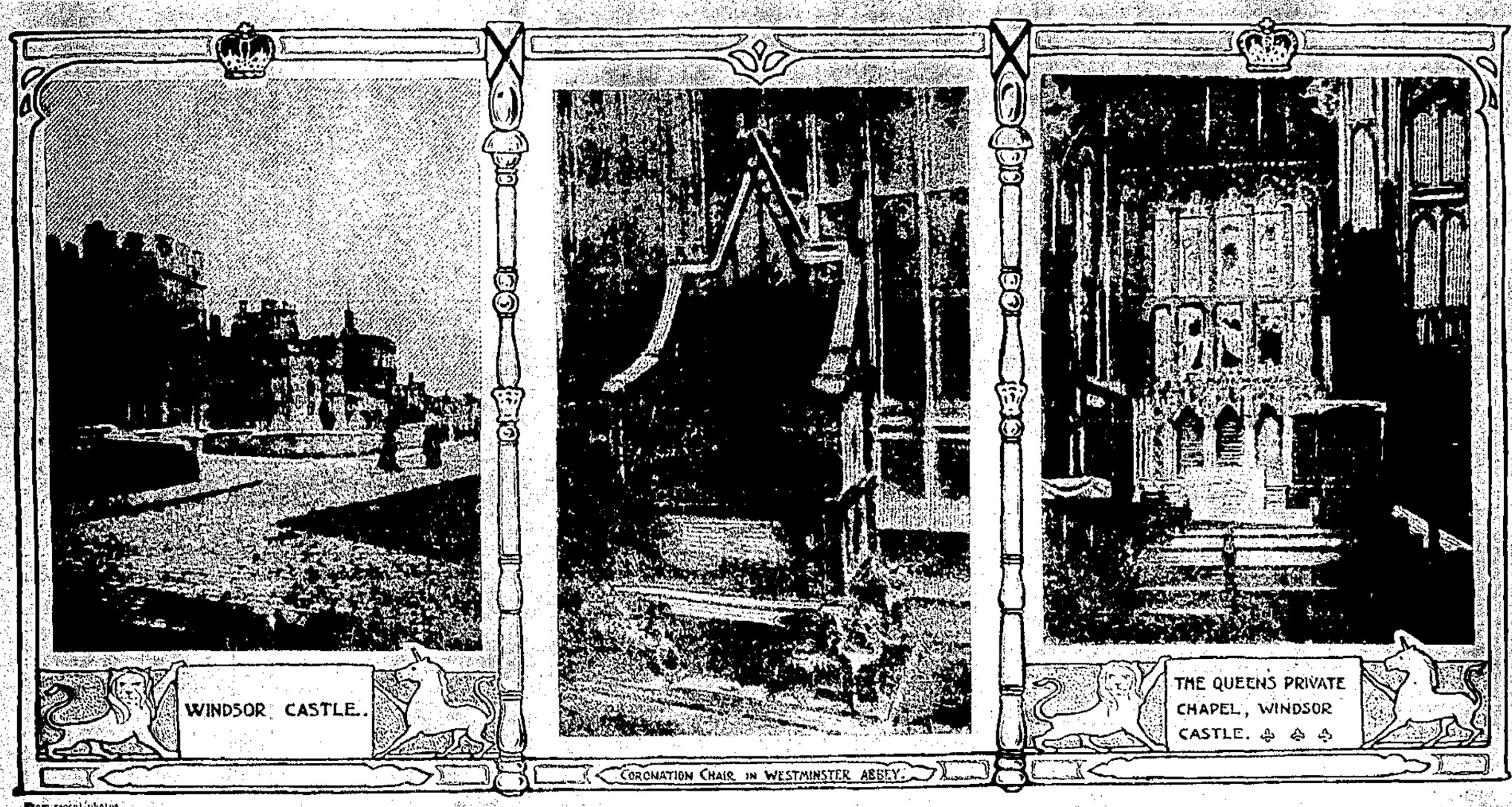
NIAGARA IN WINTER---THE AMERICAN FALL.

The ice and frozen mist effects at Niagara this winter are especially beautiful. This scene is from a photograph recently taken of the American fall and shows the trees incased in icy coats of mail.

Photo by Aime Dupont, New York.

MRS. EDITH WYMAN STUART.

This is the charming widow whom Sir Thomas Lipton considers the most beautiful of American women. Her husband was a prominent Boston clubman who died about two years ago.



From recent photos.

SCENES CONNECTED WITH THE COMING CORONATION OF KING EDWARD VII.

Photo by Turner, New York.

A Curling Scene.

Among the devotees of this ancient Scotch sport there is just now much activity. This view shows a rink with a game in progress. Among the players are some of the best known curlers in the United States.

From a recent photo.

Group For the New Lincoln Monument.

This is one of the bronze groups which are to decorate the base of the new Lincoln monument now being erected at Springfield, Ills. It is a spirited and artistic piece of work.

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Will Restore Strength, Energy And The Vitality Of Every Function Of The Body

A Nerve Tonic and Blood Builder. Brings the pink glow to pale cheeks, and restores the fire of youth. By mail 50 cts per box; 6 boxes for $2.50, with our bankable guarantee unless cured. Send for circular and copy of our bankable guarantee bond.

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Positively guaranteed cure for Paresis, Locomotor Ataxia, Nervous Prostration, Hysteria, Fits, Insanity, Paralysis, and the Results of Excessive Use of Tobacco, Opium or Liquor. By mail, in plain package, $1.00 a box, 6 for $5.00, with our bankable guarantee bond to cure in 30 days or refund money paid. Address

NERVITA MEDICAL CO.
Clinton & Jackson Sts., CHICAGO, ILL.
The Dumble Pharmacy, N. Main St.

TOLD OF STEVE BRODIE.

Picturesque Career of the Famous Bowery Character.

The late Steve Brodie, actor and alleged bridge jumper, who recently died at San Antonio, for many years was as much a "sight" of the Bowery as Suicide hall and the adjacent "joints" of Chinatown, says the New York Times. Born on the east side 43 years ago, he grew up with the locality and was a typical product of the Bowery. With State Senator Tim Sullivan and many others who have since won prominence Steve once sold newspapers and blacked shoes around city hall and the Bowery, his favorite haunt.

His first newspaper mention came with his appointment to a lieutenancy in Captain Ayer's famous life saving corps organized on the East river front. Steve, like every other street gamin of his day, was almost amphibious and spent half his time in the waters of the river. Many rescues were credited to him while still a youth, including two young women who fell off an excursion barge.

A strong and daring swimmer, he was in his element in the water, and a short while later at Coney Island he rescued Miss Jennie Rhett, an actress who had ventured beyond her depth. Miss Rhett presented him with a gold locket for his bravery.

Three years later, in 1886, Steve reached the zenith of his career by persuading several newspaper men that he jumped off the Brooklyn bridge 135 feet to the water below. Columns were published about "Steve Brodie, the daring bridge jumper," and upon the strength of this imaginery feat Steve waxed prosperous, joined theatrical companies, touring the one night stands, and gave imitations of his famous leap.

In a short while he was able to open a "cafe" on the Bowery near his old haunts, and this rapidly sprang into favor among the sporting element of that thoroughfare, bringing many coins to Steve's till.

In 1889, marvelous tales of Steve's shooting Niagara falls in a rubber suit were circulated throughout the country. In 1898 he hoaxed the whole city with false reports of his death in the west. Some months ago he felt that his end was near, and, disposing of his New York interests, he went to Texas to "die in peace," as he expressed it. At St. Louis an admirer met him and asked him about his quest for health and his bridge jumping experience.

"Well, young feller," replied Steve characteristically, "it's hard ter say, even if yer say it fast, but me time's come. I've got the 'con' for fair, and I'm as good as a dead corpse. Bridge jumping? Say, you take an old fool's advice. If yer wanter get off the car, just reach up and pull the strap and wait till it stops. See?"

He leaves a wife, two daughters and a son.

Brodie's methods of giving charity have attracted much attention. During the hard times of 1893 and 1894 he gave away bread, sausages and coffee to all applicants. All over the Bowery he had distributed a handbill reading as follows: "Go to Steve Brodie's, 114 Bowery. Coffee and bread free. You don't have to buy a drink to get it. Twelve o'clock tonight. Every one welcome." Thousands of homeless and penniless poor devils responded to this invitation.

Once Steve stood in the doorway of his saloon and saw a number of working girls caught in a sudden shower. A few days thereafter it was known all over New York that anybody might borrow an umbrella at Steve Brodie's saloon without leaving a deposit. Steve had provided himself with 200 umbrellas, on each one of which was a little tag bearing the words: "This umbrella belongs to Steve Brodie, 114 Bowery. Please return it tomorrow unless it is raining."

Now For the North Pole.

Alfred S. Franklin of West Hoboken, N. J., has invented what he calls the "Franklin polar sleigh," by means of which he thinks the north pole can be reached, says the New York Sun. Mr. Franklin describes his invention as "a rowboat or sailboat in four sections, which cannot be upset or sunk. It is also a sleigh and can be used as a folding bed. I was on an arctic expedition some years ago, and I know that my invention will meet all the requirements in the arctic regions. The whole combination becomes, when put together, as solid as one piece of metal, and it can be put together or taken apart either on the ice or in the water in three minutes."

Everybody's liable to itching piles. Rich and poor, old and young—terrible the torture they suffer. Only one sure cure. Doan's Ointment. Absolutely safe; can't fail.

Flatulence is cured by Beecham's Pills.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

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ANECDOTES OF LINCOLN

Veteran Newspaper Man's Interesting Reminiscences.

SOME WARTIME EXPERIENCES.

Cautious Talks of the Martyr President With Newspaper Workers—A Night Scene at the War Department—Last Moments of Lincoln Described by a Witness.

An old newspaper man in Washington recalled recently for the Washington Times the following reminiscences of his experience in Washington during the war:

"My work was principally at the White House," said this gentleman, "and I had many opportunities for studying the character of the great war president. While Mr. Lincoln was generally courteous to newspaper correspondents, I do not know that he gave to any of us his entire confidence. Whenever he did impart any item of news, especially relating to events of the war, he was extremely cautious in his narrative, so that the exact facts might be stated to the public. As a case in point: On one occasion an important telegram was received at the war department announcing a great Union victory, but for some reason unexplained at the time the secretary was not disposed to communicate the particulars. Failing thus to obtain the required amount of information at the war department, several of the correspondents, myself among the number, hastened to the White House in order to secure the facts from the president himself. The cabinet meeting had just adjourned, and several of the members were leaving the president's room as we came in. We had no sooner sent in our cards to him than we heard him calling to us to 'Walk in, walk in,' and when we had done so, 'Take seats,' he added. Before we had time to announce the object of our visit he remarked: 'I know what you have come for. You want to hear more about the good news. I knew you do. You gentlemen are keen of scent and always wide awake.' One of us replied: 'You have hit the matter precisely, Mr. President. That's exactly what we want—the news.'

"Mr. Lincoln was more than ordinarily cheerful. As we had recently suffered a defeat in battle this latest intelligence, of which he was in possession evidently gave him much comfort. He was happy. Leaning back in his chair and stretching his legs on the table, he took up a small piece of paper, memoranda, saying at the same time: 'I've already told this story half a dozen times, but I'll tell it again for you haven't heard it.' Then he prefaced his narrative with a few explanatory remarks in order that we might all clearly understand it. He next alluded to what the telegram said and made his comments, being very careful in separating the announcement contained in the dispatch from his own conclusions. We reporters meanwhile, as is our custom, noted the words and were got a thoroughly good story. 'Gentlemen,' said the president in conclusion, 'that's all there is about it.' The public will be glad to hear it,' one of us said. 'We shall be very happy, Mr. President, to give the good news that direction.' And without any unnecessary delay the correspondents among us hastened to the telegraph office to flash over the wires the cheerful intelligence.

"At the time Vicksburg was invested President Lincoln naturally felt intense interest in the situation. During both day and night he frequently visited the war department to hear the latest news and to send questions by telegraph to the most accessible commander nearest to the scene of important operations. This seeking after information was the last thing he did before retiring to bed. I called on him on one occasion to ascertain the latest news concerning Vicksburg. 'I have nothing new,' said the president. 'I am much concerned about affairs. I can't sleep tonight without hearing something. Come, go with me to the war department. Perhaps Stanton has something.' So we went there. We had no sooner ascended to the second story than a messenger of the telegraph office in the building handed the president a dispatch dated from somewhere in the southwest and reading as follows: 'A report has reached here that our troops at Vicksburg have been defeated and our army dispersed.'

"Mr. Lincoln read the telegram by the very uncertain light in one of the corridors of the building. He was extremely nervous. His hands and lega shook violently. His face, as I could see, was ghastly. He again read the telegram, to fully satisfy himself of its purport. Turning to me he repeated in faltering accents the substance of the telegram. 'Bad news, bad news,' he added, in evident distress, articulating slowly and with mournful emphasis. Then he said, very earnestly, 'Don't say anything about this—don't mention it.' 'Mr. President,' I replied, 'allow me to say one word.' 'Well, sir.' 'The dispatch you have received mentions that the communication of disaster is founded on mere report. It does not come from an army officer or from any known responsible party. It is given as rumor, probably uttered by some deserter as an excuse for leaving the field. At all events, the story lacks confirmation, and please believe, as we all know from observation, if not from experience, that more than one-half of the war rumors are false. And so it may be in this particular case.' I could see that these remarks had something of their intended effect, but Mr. Lincoln only repeated, 'But don't say anything about this.' He was evidently unwilling that such disheartening information should get into print. The portion of the department building where this little episode occurred was not far from Secretary Stanton's room. I cannot say what took place at the ensuing conference, which was private, as I left the department. The news contained in the bogus dispatch, however, was soon effectually dispelled by the intelligence of the fall of Vicksburg and the complete triumph of the Union arms."

The story of Lincoln's last hours, as told by the late Dr. Charles Sabin Taft of Mount Vernon, recently published in the New York World, has prompted still another witness of the martyr president's death to speak. He is one of the two or three survivors among the 21 persons present, according to Miller's sketch of "The Last Moments of Lincoln."

The witness is Alex Williamson of Brooklyn. Mr. Williamson was the private tutor in the president's family from Sept. 15, 1861, until the widow removed in 1865 to Chicago.

The emancipator's last hours the teacher thus describes: "My son, William R. Williamson, was Stanton's messenger. He had delivered at the theater a message from Stanton for Mr. Lincoln. He rode his horse to my house in Fourteenth street and told me of the tragedy. I was preparing for bed, but hurried into by clothes, partly redressing in the street.

"I told Robert Lincoln at the White House that 'a serious accident' had taken place. As I was going down the basement stairs toward the kitchen I met Tad coming up with Messenger Dunn. The boy was tongue tied. 'Papa's hit' was his greeting.

"The cordon of troops around the house where Lincoln lay held me up notwithstanding. I announced that I was of the president's household. Deputy Marshal Phillips came to my rescue. I found General Meigs on guard at the door of the room. I sat on a trunk at the foot of Lincoln's bed from about 11 p. m. until 7:22 a. m., at about which hour he died.

"Surgeon General Barnes kept stanching the blood. Dr. Stone felt the pulse of the left hand and asked me to feel the pulse of the right ankle. Whenever the pulse in the ankle became weaker, I reported to Dr. Stone, and so my friend, the president, joined the ages."

VERDI'S SIMPLE TASTES.

Signor Bevignani's Reminiscences of Visits to the Composer.

Enrico Bevignani, who is now acting as conductor of Mme. Sembrich's opera company, was more intimately associated with Verdi than anybody else who has recently been in the United States. He used to meet the composer every year at Montecatini in July.

It was Signor Bevignani who first introduced the composer's "Aida" to London, when the singers at Covent Garden were Mmes. Patti and Scalchi and MM. Nicolini and Graziani. He later conducted the first performance of the opera in Moscow, when the leading roles were sung by Mmes. Stoltz and Anna Louise Cary and MM. Masini and Cotogni. Besides, he was always the conductor at St. Petersburg, Moscow and London when the Verdi operas formed a much more important part of the repertory than they do today.

When they parted last summer at Milan, Verdi said to the conductor:

"Farewell, my dear friend. We will meet again here next year unless death claims me."

Verdi was vigorous up to the time of his death and walked about with apparently as much strength as any of his friends.

"He disliked nothing so much as an attempt to aid him," Signor Bevignani said while in New York the other day to a New York Sun reporter, "and any stranger who offered his arm soon realized from the manner in which his offer was received that his help was not desired. Verdi was a very modest man, and of such extremely simple tastes that he would not even keep a valet. During her lifetime his wife had a maid, but in spite of the suggestions of his friends he would never have anybody to look after him. I often asked him why he did not engage a valet, and he always replied that he never felt the need of anybody to help him.

"Nothing could be less true of Verdi than the story that he was a great talker and loved to entertain his friends with anecdotes. As a matter of fact, he was a very taciturn man and rarely spoke. He would sit for a long time with his friends and never speak. Much of his fortune went to build the asylum for musicians at Milan, but in spite of that he died a very rich man."

"The Queen Is Dead."

The queen is dead! Long live the King!
Victoria, adieu!
The world says—what says the world
Of one the world knew?

"The queen is dead!" So sounds the cry,
When, in the midst of strife,
All nations sigh in sympathy
As she—the queen—finds life.

The queen is dead! Victoria?
Nay! Death hath no such ring
As vibrates now 'twixt earth and heaven
And makes the scepters sing!

The queen is dead! Why death bells
When life impels the heart
Of well nigh all humanity
To beat in tuneful part?

The queen is dead? God's own good queen!
To bless the nations lent
In virtue's name to crown the king
Whose reign as yet unspent?

The queen is dead? Long live the queen!
As by her life made known,
Like clinging ivy, evergreen,
To grace the British throne!

Let bills and dales with praise resound
The praises of a queen thrice crowned.

In maidenhood—a crown of gold,
In ripe old age—in honor's mold,
And in that bright celestial sphere
The crown of life she lived for here.

—J. McCombie Murray in Philadelphia Press.

BABYLON DISCOVERIES.

German Scholars Unearth a Stone Hittite Monument.

THE GREAT WALL ALSO FOUND.

Hope Now Entertained of Learning the Language and History of a Vanished Race—Search Also Being Made For the Famous Hanging Gardens of Babylon.

Three thousand years before the birth of Christ a mighty nation ruled in Syria and Mesopotamia. This was the Hittite nation, the mystery and baffling puzzle of archaeology. All the erudition of modern scholarship has failed to throw upon the strange language of the Hittites or to cull from their enduring records in stone one definite historical fact about this once mighty race.

Endeavor in this direction has recently been stimulated by the finding among the ruins of the ancient city of Babylon by the German scholars and explorers now excavating there a stone monument of Hittite art and literature in perfect condition and inscribed with a long legend in the untranslatable language, says the New York Sun. The monument was recently found in the ruins of a Babylonian temple to the goddess Nin-Mach. It is 40 inches high, 21 inches wide and 14 inches thick.

On one side is a bas-relief of a Hittite deity excellently preserved. There is no doubt that this is the god of thunder, for he grasps in one hand the triple fork which so often represents lightning in ancient art. But the inscription is not so simple a matter. Clear cut as the characters are, not all the scholars in the world can translate the legend or even evolve from the characters an alphabetical system. One character represents an arm, another a leg and foot, still another the outline bust of a man with his hand raised to his face, and there are squares, angles and other familiar figures, each one seeming to mean something when considered by itself, but without attainable meaning when regarded in total. Within those simple looking characters lies the secret that an archaeologist would give a lifetime to learn.

Many attempts have been made to decipher the lost tongue. There is good ground for hope that the German expedition to Babylon may offer the long sought solution of the problem by finding some monument bearing a double inscription, in both the Hittite character and the Assyrian, which would give the key. The rest would be only a matter of detail, for the finding of this monument is so perfect a state of preservation shows that at some time the Hittite power must have been great, even in the city of Babylon itself, and where one monument has been found it is always certain that others will be discovered.

But this mysterious monument of a vanished race, utterly swept from the face of the earth by the power of Egypt and Assyria, is not the only valuable discovery which has been made by the German expedition. With true German thoroughness the entire mound or series of mounds covering the site of ancient Babylon is being cleared away. The explorers have already succeeded in finding the great wall described by Herodotus and regarded as fictitious by critics of the father of history, whom they curtly termed the father of lies.

Herodotus, who visited Babylon in the time of Artaxerxes I (465 B. C.), said that the wall surrounding the city was 50 royal ells wide and 200 ells high (84 by 336 feet), and that on top of the wall, on each edge, were one story houses, leaving a space between the rows of houses on which four chariots could drive abreast. This wall has been found, but it surpasses the description of Herodotus.

The retaining wall was built of baked bricks laid in asphalt and was 23½ feet thick. Beyond this was a filling in of sand and gravel 60 feet thick and then another retaining wall 44 feet thick, making the entire breadth of the wall 128½ feet.

This wall surrounded the city in which were the palace of Nebuchadnezzar and all of the temples. Only one of these temples has been found so far—the temple of the Hittite monument—but this is a fine structure, built in the usual Assyrian fashion of a steep tower, or ziggurat, and many of its rooms have now been uncovered. From inscriptions found there it seems that this temple was built by Assurbanipal (668-626 B. C.) and by him dedicated to Nin-Mach and called Emach.

The leader of the expedition, Dr. Robert Koldewey, states that the court of the temple, containing a well, is surrounded by rooms which are shut off by doors from the court and show interesting mural ornamentations. In the court and rooms there is a double tile pavement, with a space of 6½ feet between the two pavements. In this peculiar store chamber a great number of inscribed clay tablets have been discovered bearing the names of the workmen and the wages paid to those engaged in building the temple. These pay rolls are dated, giving day, month and year of the reign of Nebuchadnezzar and Evil-Merodach.

It has been proved in the course of the excavations that the site of this temple really lies in the suburbs of the city, and it was supposed that a mound called Amran by the Arabs covered the chief Babylonian ruins. Excavations are now proceeding rapidly at this point, and already some of the ancient ruins are being brought to light. Deep down in this mound it is expected that the palace of Nebuchadnezzar will be found, and there, too, must be those marvelous hanging gardens, one of the wonders of the world.

A large canal used for bringing the water from the Euphrates, probably for watering these gardens, and called Libil, has been found, and within a short time it is probable that the very arches upon which the gardens were planted will come to light. They were not actually hanging gardens, but rather elevated gardens, planted upon arches 75 feet high and extending 300 feet in every direction, but covered with so deep a soil that the largest trees grew there.

From a distance these gardens seemed to hang in the air, hence the name. But it was necessary to water these artificial layers of earth, and the water of the Euphrates was brought over in canals and raised to the proper height by some method not yet clear, but soon to be explained by the discovery of the gardens themselves.

GOLD FEVER IN MANILA.

Horde of Prospectors Awaiting Civil Government.

According to Dr. George R. Waller, a surgeon attached to the general field hospital staff and lately returned from Manila, a rush for the goldfields is preparing in Manila, where a crowd of over 2,000 miners, land speculators, discharged soldiers and adventurers has assembled, waiting for the establishment of a civil government and the assurance of protection of their lives and property, says the New York Sun. "And when the race for the interior begins it is bound to be one of the most picturesque episodes of history in the new century," he added.

"It has come to be taken as an assured fact that there is gold in large quantities in the islands. One may hear the subject discussed in the clubs, in the cafes and in the saloons. Prospectors and soldiers have struck pay dirt along the banks of the Rio Grande and up above San Isidro, which they claim are deposits washed down from the mountains. Natives from the back country have brought down ingots of pure gold which they have bartered in trade with the whites. They usually sell them for half their real value, but they cunningly conceal the location of the places whence they came. Besides the gold there are known to be valuable deposits of coal, iron ore, petroleum, copper and marble.

"Around the harbor of Cebu there are big deposits of coal under the first layer of earth. So easily is it to be mined that several army officers formed a company and started to get it on the market. I am told that they sold it for $20 a ton. Then General MacArthur at Manila heard of it and forbade further operations by this company, as it was contrary to articles of war for officers in the army to profit by business enterprise in a territory in which they were operating by force of arms.

"At the harbor of Bamboion deposits of white marble are to be seen in the face of the cliff that forms part of the harbor. There is no doubt that outside of the army prospecting is going on all the time and that the adventurous spirits who have come to Manila with the 'gold fever' will be packed and ready to move when they may do so with some degree of safety and with confidence in the future.

"In what I say I do not want to imply that the islands are overrun with immigrants."

MUSIC AT BUFFALO FAIR.

Attractive Programme Arranged by the National Saengerfest.

The music committee of the national saengerfest to be held at Buffalo during the Pan-American exposition has completed its programme. In the reception concert, which will be held on Monday evening, June 24, will be heard the great festival orchestra and the United singers of Buffalo. Among the compositions produced will be the "Begruessung Hymne," or "Hymn of Greeting," the music of which was composed by John Lund, principal director of the saengerfest, and the words by Adolph Fluck, secretary of the festival committee.

Another feature of the reception concert will be the singing of Henry Jacobson's song, "Viele Musikanter," or "Many Musicians," says the Philadelphia Ledger. All the kommers will be given the familiar Salamander, including the singing of the "Ecce Quam Bonum."

On the next afternoon will come the first matinee of the festival. There will be singing by a children's chorus of 3,000 voices, orchestra numbers and solos by celebrated vocal artists. On Tuesday evening the great massed chorus of 4,000 voices will be heard for the first time in the new Seventy-fourth regiment armory. On Wednesday afternoon there will be another attractive matinee concert and on Wednesday evening the last choral concert. The volksfest will take place on Thursday at the grounds.

Grafting With Skin From Corpses.

Skin taken from corpses has been successfully grafted on a living man at Minneapolis, and the latter is getting well, says the New York Times. Nicholas Sonsong was fearfully burned with nitric acid some time ago. Huge patches of his skin came off, and the surgeons tried in vain to secure enough skin from living persons to supply the deficiency. Seventy-five inches of skin were taken from a dead subject and transferred to Sonsong. Then another man died, and the same performance was repeated, with the same successful result.

Wilhelmina Needs Abuse.

Wilhelmina of Holland can now be as original as she likes, says the New York Press. Among 15 kings, 6 emperors and 22 presidents, she remains the only ruling queen in the world.

FINANCES OF EDWARD VII

England's King Wants $10,000,000 to Pay Old Debts.

WILL KEEP THE CROWN LANDS.

They Yield $3,000,000 a Year, but His Predecessors Turned Them Over to the Nation—Queen Will Have $500,000 a Year For Pin Money and Children $700,000.

King Edward will demand of parliament, it is expected, $10,000,000 each to pay the debts he accumulated while he was the Prince of Wales and will insist on keeping for his own use all the crown property, the income from which is now $3,000,000 a year, writes the London correspondent of the New York World. How much more he will demand in the form of a civil list or annual appropriation is not known. Parliament of late years has resolutely set its face against the good old Hanoverian doctrine, originated by George I and "bettered" by his successors, that the United Kingdom was a sort of fat-feeding ground for German princes.

No fewer than 28 royalties were a free quarters on the civil list during the reign of George III until in 1810—at a time, too, when the country was in abject misery after the reaction of the Napoleonic wars—the amount stood at the appalling total of £430,288, this being independent of the king's own civil list (appropriation) of £800,000 besides certain hereditary revenues from English, Irish and Scotch sources which he continued to retain as well of course, as the proceeds from the duchy of Lancaster.

Scattered about the country are certain properties of undoubted value known as the "crown lands" and supplemented by what are styled the "small branches of the hereditary revenue." It has been the practice since the time of George III for the monarch, on coming to the throne, to "surrender" to the country these hereditary revenues "in confidence that the commons would gladly make adequate provision for the support of the honor and dignity of the crown."

Nor has that "confidence" hitherto been misplaced. The civil list is set off against the hereditary revenues, and the result in balance sheet form works out thus: Civil list, in the late reign, £385,000 ($1,925,000). "Surrendered" hereditary revenues, £210,000 ($1,050,000), from crown lands, and £68,000 ($340,000) from the "small branches." Here we see in this "parliamentary bargain" a balance of £107,000 ($535,000) against the nation on the sovereign's list alone.

This, however, is without taking into account the £40,000 ($200,000) annual grant to the Prince of Wales, £10,000 ($50,000) to the Princess of Wales, £6,000 ($45,000) to their children, £12,000 ($60,000) to the Duke of Cambridge, £8,000 ($40,000) to the Empress Frederick, £25,000 ($125,000) to the Duke of Connaught and £6,000 ($30,000) each to Princess Christian, Princess Louise duchess of Argyll, Princess Henry of Battenberg and the Duchess of Albany. The annual balance against the nation in account with the royal family therefore has been $1,140,000.

By the queen's death the king comes into possession of the income of the duchy of Lancaster, which has yielded on the average for many years past £35,000 ($175,000) a year. But the duchy of Cornwall passes to the Duke of York, and with it an income computed at £60,000 ($300,000) a year, so that the king loses heavily in this particular phase of the transaction.

The parliamentary grant to the sovereign for his or her strictly personal use—"the privy purse," as it is termed—has during several reigns stood at £60,000 ($300,000). This is independent of £50,000 ($250,000) for the privy purse of the consort, either queen or prince. The annual personal allowance to Prince Albert was £50,000 ($250,000), and the same sum was provided for Queen Adelaide, the wife of William IV.

It is assumed therefore that Lord Salisbury and the courtierlike Mr. Balfour, as first lord of the treasury, will bring the necessary gentle pressure to bear upon the select committee to recommend that amount for the Princess of Wales, henceforth to be known as the queen consort. Her present allowance, as settled by act of parliament at the time of her marriage, is £10,000 ($50,000), to be increased to £20,000 ($150,000) in case she outlives her husband.

As to the financial future of the Duke of York the position is simple. But in passing it may be well to dissipate a very prevalent impression that in consequence of his father's accession to the throne he would become immediately and ipso facto Prince of Wales. This is not so. The duke succeeds at once, and as a matter of constitutional right, to the dukedom of Cornwall, but it rests with the king to decide when his son shall be raised to the dignity of Prince of Wales.

The duke will have, roughly, £60,000 ($300,000) from the duchy of Cornwall, and the proposal to be laid before the house of commons committee will take the form of a further civil list annuity of £40,000 ($200,000), the same as his father has enjoyed since he came of age. The Duchess of York has received nothing from the nation, but circumstances are altered now that she is the wife of the heir apparent and only one step removed from the throne. If parliament so decrees, the Duchess of Cornwall and York's "pin money" will amount to £10,000 ($50,000) a year, increasable by £20,000 ($100,000) more should she become a widow.

CABLE TO AUSTRALIA.

Pacific Line Will Be Completed and Working on July 31, 1902.

The postmaster general of Victoria announces that the tender of the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance company of London has been accepted for laying the Pacific cable. The cost will be £1,750,000 ($8,755,000), the installation and surveying will cost £200,000 ($998,750), making the total cost of the cable when completed £1,950,000 ($9,753,750).

The cable is to be completed and in working order by July 31, 1902, provided the company is allowed to start laying the Australian section first. The Australian section comprises cables from the New South Wales and New Zealand coasts to Norfolk island and thence to Fiji. The other section will be from Fiji to Fanning island and thence to Vancouver, British Columbia. When completed, it is anticipated this cable will materially reduce the existing charges to the United States. Lately The Age of Melbourne gave some interesting details about the cable which will bring Australia so much closer to the United States:

"The route decided upon is from Vancouver via Fanning or Palmyra island, Fiji and Norfolk island, with branches from the last named station to Auckland, New Zealand and Queensland. The length of the cable over this route would be, allowing 10 per cent for 'slack' actually used, 7,000 nautical miles—viz, Vancouver to Fanning island, 3,541 miles; Fanning island to Fiji, 2,003 miles; Fiji to Norfolk island, 951 miles; Norfolk island to New Zealand, 537 miles, and Norfolk island to Queensland, 831 miles. Some 1,000 soundings over 300 fathoms in depth have been made, which relate directly to the route along the bed of the ocean, the greatest depth being 3,300 fathoms, but the general average much less.

"It is estimated that with the use of 250 pounds of copper and 400 pounds of gutta percha 1,000,000 words might be transmitted in a year. Great Britain and Canada have agreed to defray five-eighths of the total cost, New Zealand one-eighth and New South Wales, Queensland and Victoria have pledged themselves to contribute the remainder between them.

"As to the revenue to be derived from the cable, it is anticipated that the returns for the first year, on a tariff of 2s. (40 cents) a word, will be £100,807 ($504,370) and that by the fourth year of its working the cable will become a paying concern. It has been proposed to charge 3s. (75 cents) a word for messages eight through—that is, crossing Canada and the Atlantic, in addition to the Pacific—and 2s. (40 cents) for the Pacific cable section."

CURE FOR DEFORMITIES.

Austrian Surgeon Reports a Discovery Considered of Great Merit.

Professor Robert Gersuny, one of the most eminent surgeons of Austria, reports an important discovery which he has just made. This discovery consists in the use of a mixture of paraffin and vaseline in curing physical deformities and filling cavities caused by the removal of portions of the bones, says the Vienna correspondent of the Chicago Record. In a large number of experiments this treatment has proved perfectly successful.

The mixture is injected beneath the epidermis at a temperature of 104 degrees. It hardens quickly and remains in position without the possibility of shifting. It does not irritate the surrounding parts and is in no way harmful to the blood. In a case where a part of the jaw was removed this injection filled out the hollowed cheek to a perfect contour. Another patient suffered from a defect in the palate which caused an impediment in his speech. After an operation the malformation in the palate was corrected by the injection described, and the speech became distinct.

It is believed possible that this injection may also prove of great use in cases of muscular constriction, but experiments in this direction are not yet complete. A number of surgical authorities have declared that the mixture will possibly be invaluable for developing thin persons, concealing deformities of the body and face.

Professor Gersuny declines to allow the discovery to benefit him financially, declaring that he values it purely from the medical and scientific standpoints.

Novel Hair Cutting Method.

A Greek barber has opened a shop in New York to make popular a new way of cutting hair, says the New York Sun. He uses shears only for trimming the hair over the ears and at the back of the neck. For cutting the long hair he uses a very sharp razor. He runs the hair through a fine comb and shears it off to the right length. He says that this method not only cuts the hair evenly, but also removes all dead hairs. Moreover, he alleges that it is twice as quick as the old way. There are comparatively few really good hair cutters in New York, and if the Greek can demonstrate the value of his innovation he will earn the gratitude of many citizens.

Tribute to Queen Victoria.

Colonial woman of the stock part.
Your long eventful pilgrimage is done;
Yet shall the influence of your goodness last
When later centuries their course have run.

Imperial, not imperious, was your sway;
More than an empress, greater than a queen
The watchful world beheld in you always
A virtuous woman of benignest mien.

Peace was your purpose, progress was your
Fair justice was your large soul's love,
When war, relentless and rebellious, rose
The tender heart broke in your woe.

No luminous bust for power dedicate your
Compared with this the ultimate good is
Because you lived shall unborn rulers feel
A nobler meaning in imperial Mith.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox in New York Journal.

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The postmaster general of Victoria announces that the tender of the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance company of London has been accepted for laying the Pacific cable. The cost will be £1,750,000 ($8,755,000), the installation and surveying will cost £200,000 ($998,750), making the total cost of the cable when completed £1,950,000 ($9,753,750).

The cable is to be completed and in working order by July 31, 1902, provided the company is allowed to start laying the Australian section first. The Australian section comprises cables from the New South Wales and New Zealand coasts to Norfolk island and thence to Fiji. The other section will be from Fiji to Fanning island and thence to Vancouver, British Columbia. When completed, it is anticipated this cable will materially reduce the existing charges to the United States. Lately The Age of Melbourne gave some interesting details about the cable which will bring Australia so much closer to the United States:

"The route decided upon is from Vancouver via Fanning or Palmyra island, Fiji and Norfolk island, with branches from the last named station to Auckland, New Zealand and Queensland. The length of the cable over this route would be, allowing 10 per cent for 'slack' actually used, 7,000 nautical miles—viz, Vancouver to Fanning island, 3,541 miles; Fanning island to Fiji, 2,003 miles; Fiji to Norfolk island, 951 miles; Norfolk island to New Zealand, 537 miles, and Norfolk island to Queensland, 831 miles. Some 1,000 soundings over 300 fathoms in depth have been made, which relate directly to the route along the bed of the ocean, the greatest depth being 3,300 fathoms, but the general average much less.

"It is estimated that with the use of 250 pounds of copper and 400 pounds of gutta percha 1,000,000 words might be transmitted in a year. Great Britain and Canada have agreed to defray five-eighths of the total cost, New Zealand one-eighth and New South Wales, Queensland and Victoria have pledged themselves to contribute the remainder between them.

"As to the revenue to be derived from the cable, it is anticipated that the returns for the first year, on a tariff of 2s. (40 cents) a word, will be £100,807 ($504,370) and that by the fourth year of its working the cable will become a paying concern. It has been proposed to charge 3s. (75 cents) a word for messages eight through—that is, crossing Canada and the Atlantic, in addition to the Pacific—and 2s. (40 cents) for the Pacific cable section."

CURE FOR DEFORMITIES.

Austrian Surgeon Reports a Discovery Considered of Great Merit.

Professor Robert Gersuny, one of the most eminent surgeons of Austria, reports an important discovery which he has just made. This discovery consists in the use of a mixture of paraffin and vaseline in curing physical deformities and filling cavities caused by the removal of portions of the bones, says the Vienna correspondent of the Chicago Record. In a large number of experiments this treatment has proved perfectly successful.

The mixture is injected beneath the epidermis at a temperature of 104 degrees. It hardens quickly and remains in position without the possibility of shifting. It does not irritate the surrounding parts and is in no way harmful to the blood. In a case where a part of the jaw was removed this injection filled out the hollowed cheek to a perfect contour. Another patient suffered from a defect in the palate which caused an impediment in his speech. After an operation the malformation in the palate was corrected by the injection described, and the speech became distinct.

It is believed possible that this injection may also prove of great use in cases of muscular constriction, but experiments in this direction are not yet complete. A number of surgical authorities have declared that the mixture will possibly be invaluable for developing thin persons, concealing deformities of the body and face.

Professor Gersuny declines to allow the discovery to benefit him financially, declaring that he values it purely from the medical and scientific standpoints.

Novel Hair Cutting Method.

A Greek barber has opened a shop in New York to make popular a new way of cutting hair, says the New York Sun. He uses shears only for trimming the hair over the ears and at the back of the neck. For cutting the long hair he uses a very sharp razor. He runs the hair through a fine comb and shears it off to the right length. He says that this method not only cuts the hair evenly, but also removes all dead hairs. Moreover, he alleges that it is twice as quick as the old way. There are comparatively few really good hair cutters in New York, and if the Greek can demonstrate the value of his innovation he will earn the gratitude of many citizens.

VIEWS OF EDWARD VII.

Told a Magazine Writer of Troubles at Dinners.

HE WAS THEN ONLY A PRINCE.

Declared That He Was Tortured Almost to Death by Long Speeches—Never Reading the Papers Himself, He Worries Also to Obtain—Would Like to Be the American's Cup "Sinker."

The following is the substance of an interview with the king of England, which is to appear shortly in a London magazine. It was obtained shortly before Queen Victoria's death and is understood to be the first interview in which his royal highness has been directly quoted.

When the interviewer was ushered into his study at Marlborough house the prince was seated at an old, flat topped pedestal writing desk, the top of which, the one used by his father, the late prince consort, when he published high with papers and documents of all descriptions.

He wore a black morning coat, gray vest, dark gray trousers and a standing collar, with a white spotted cravat bow tie, and patent leather shoes. In his buttonhole he held the insignia of the garter.

His greeting was kindness itself. It was merely like an old friend, a business man smiling a welcome to some young and diffident visitor.

"Well, what do you want me to say?" was his royal highness' query, as soon as the preliminary greetings were over.

The subject launched forth into questions, beginning with inquiries about the numerous public dinners which the prince attended and alluding to the published statement that the prince held the record for obtaining the largest sum of money ever collected at one banquet.

"Yes, that's quite correct. I certainly hold the record in that respect," said the prince. "And presiding at dinners, etc., for the benefit of charities, especially Masonic ones, is always a great bore to me. The only part which I do not like about the proceedings at public dinner drags itself out to a needless length. That I do not like, and which, when dining in private at home, I never seldom lasts more than an hour.

"I have read many times in the papers of dinners, etc., at which your royal highness has been present," said the interviewer, "that you were continually smiling during the proceedings. You seemed to be enjoying yourself very much."

"Yes," replied the prince, a shade of weariness creeping into his eyes, "that is where I act. If only you knew how terribly bored I am by the immense length of some of these speeches and how I am all the time longing to get away, you would be really sorry for me. But there, I must not say too much on that subject."

"With regard to horse racing and betting, your royal highness?"

"I think racing is the finest sport in the world, and I only regret that it should be harmed by the element of betting which goes on. Personally I am strongly adverse to the practice, and I always use what influence I possess to discountenance it among my personal friends, especially when I have made a regular practice of it and the stakes are large."

"There are many who think your royal highness has a very strong love of it and that the hardest duties which you have to perform are attending state functions, etc."

"Now, here is some information for you," said the prince. "Do you know that I myself see every letter that is addressed to me and in the majority of instances dictate the reply? When the mail arrives in the morning it is opened by my secretary's staff and sorted into three groups—letters from personal friends and relatives, those having to do with state affairs and begging letters and petitions, etc.—and I make it my business to make myself aware of the contents of each."

"This of itself is no light task when you take into consideration the fact that each morning's mail contains of some hundreds of letters. So then those who say mine is an idle life make me."

Asked his opinion on the fourth American matter, his royal highness laughingly shook his head and refused to be drawn out, but he said that he should always remember with the deepest affection and regard the heroic conduct of the troops in the campaign.

"One more question," said the correspondent. "What is your royal highness' favorite recreation?"

"Shooting," he replied unhesitatingly. "There is nothing that I enjoy better than a good day's shoot. It is the only thing which takes me entirely out of myself and makes me forget the cares and responsibilities of my position."

"There is one more question," said the prince made which will be of interest as it bears on the America's cup contest, although his royal highness has taken no much interest in yachting since he sold Britannia, he remarked a few years that "there are few things I would like better than to see America's cup come home again."—New York World.

How High Office.

The St. Paul railroad is to be the first in this country to have a woman official in a high position. Miss J. Carpenter, daughter of the late J. H. Carpenter, for many years general passenger agent of the road, is to succeed the late H. O. Lemon as assistant to the president. Miss Carpenter was the confidential secretary of Mr. Lemon for many years.

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THREE NICE JOBS

After July 1, 1902, Marion Must Have a Police Judge, a Police Clerk and a Prosecuter.

ITS SIZE DETERMINES THE MATTER

The City Is Now One of the Third Grade of the Second Class and the Statutes Do the Rest—Colonel T. C. Bowen's Friends Say He's a Candidate for Judge.

After July Marion will rank as a city of the second class, third grade. The statutes governing the grades of cities provide that if in July after the federal census the city has a population of over ten thousand and less than twenty thousand it will be in the grade and class mentioned. That hits Marion. The population is easily over ten, and under twenty thousand.

The statutes also provide for three officers for the cities of that grade which Marion does not now have, and which will make nice soft berths for some good politician. Section 1707 of the revised statutes of Ohio provides for a police judge, police court clerk and a police court prosecutor, to be elected at the general election following the July in which the city becomes of the grade and class mentioned, and to serve for three years, their successors to be elected in the same manner and to serve the same time. A police court judge would take a great deal of work away from the mayor and incidentally take away a nice slug slice of his fees. The clerk and prosecutor will not be overburdened with labor, at least if matters in police circles keep on as they have been heretofore in this city.

The statutes do not provide that the officers may be elected if the municipality chooses to, but say they shall be. As it is a year yet, before the city will have these three places to fill, there will be no announcements for them this spring, but along about this time next year there will probably be candidates enough after the places to fill all the offices in the city for a few years to come.

The friends of Col. T. C. Bowen are already getting ready to groom him for the race for police judge, and if, when the proper time comes, he is willing to make the race, the man who goes against him will know, when the affair is concluded, that he has been running.

COOPER POST

Holds an Interesting Meeting—Committees Appointed.

At the regular meeting of Cooper Post, No. 117, Grand Army of the Republic Monday evening, the matter of accepting the invitation issued by the county commissioners to occupy a room in the basement of the court house, was considered. The matter was thoroughly discussed, but no definite action was taken. S. N. Titus, the commander of the post, appointed the following standing committees:

Memorial—W. H. McClure, W. C. Rapp and O. A. Busard.

Grievances—O. W. Weeks, O. Voorhees and D. L. Sellers.

Entertainment—J. B. King, William Mereness and Henry Hilderbrand.

Library—William Marsh, D. L. Stouffer and David Vestal.

ALL ARRANGED

In the Program for the Next Meeting of Evangelical Society.

The entertainment committee of the Evangelical Protestant Salem's church met Monday evening and arranged the program for the next business meeting of the Young People's society which will be held the first Monday of March. The program will not be made public, as it is always a sort of a surprise for the remaining members of the society. It was decided to have the regular meeting of the committee the first Monday following the regular monthly business meeting in the future.

The next meeting of the society will be held at the home of Miss Alice Snickenberger of north State street.

BAD UP-SET.

Loeper and His Horse Have Different Ideas as to the Route Home.

George Loeper, a farmer residing near Green Camp, had a bad upset Monday evening at the corner of Church and Orchard streets. He was driving home, going south on Church street, and when reaching Orchard street the horse started to turn. Loeper tried to keep it headed west, and the result was that the buggy upset, turning completely over. The horse was caught in such a position that it could not run, and Mr. Loeper finally extricated himself from the tangle of blankets and buggy top. He was helped to right his buggy, and started on home rejoicing.

Well Known Here.

Miss Lou Warner of Upper Sandusky died at Columbus last Thursday, and the funeral took place from her home Sunday. She went to Columbus to have an operation performed, and never recovered from the effects.

Miss Warner was quite well known in Marion and frequently visited here. She was about thirty years of age, and a teacher in the public schools of Upper Sandusky.

Mrs. J. E. Rhoads, Mrs. Grant Francis and Mrs. Anna Stevens of this city attended the funeral.

Victoria as a Social Reformer.

At the time of Queen Victoria's accession it had been the custom for the men to spend a long time in the dining room after the ladies had withdrawn. She did not approve of this. Lord Campbell, in describing a royal dinner at which he was present, indicates a reform which the young sovereign had brought about. He says: "The queen and the ladies withdrawing, Prince Albert came over to her side of the table, and we remained behind about a quarter of an hour, but rose within the hour from the time of our sitting down. A snuffbox was twice carried round and offered to the gentlemen. Prince Albert, to my surprise, took a pinch." Among the social reforms proposed by the prince consort and carried out with the assistance of the Duke of Wellington was the abolition of dueling in the army.

PLANS FOR IRRIGATION.

How Great Areas Might Be Made Habitable.

PRESSURE ON THE GOVERNMENT.

Secretary Hitchcock Says One-third of the United States Consists of Vacant Lands That Would Be Valuable if Properly Irrigated—How This Could Be Accomplished.

The pressure that is being brought to bear upon the government to take up irrigation as a national improvement of arid lands is day by day becoming stronger. Secretary Hitchcock says on this subject:

"One-third of the whole area of the United States, exclusive of Alaska and the outlying possessions, consists of vacant public lands open for entry and settlement under the homestead act. This third includes some of the richest agricultural lands of the world, but there is one obstacle which prevents its utilization, the scarcity of water.

"There is a considerable amount of water in this vast area, but it is so situated that artificial means must be provided for conserving the floods and distributing the needed supply. When this is done, there will be opportunities for thousands or even for millions of homes within a part of the United States now almost uninhabited. The creation of these homes would add enormously to the material wealth of the nation, and the utilization of the additional farming land will in no way reduce the value of the land now cultivated. The crops produced in the arid regions are entirely distinct in their nature from those of the humid east and seek other markets, while the possible population of the country west of the Mississippi will so enhance the volume of trade and manufacture throughout the rest of the country as to make more valuable the productive areas adjacent to the great industrial centers of the east.

"In my annual report I have estimated that 600,000,000 acres of public land remain west of the Mississippi river on which there is water sufficient for the reclamation of at least 74,000,000 acres. A still larger area can probably be brought under cultivation through the complete conservation of floods and pumping of waters from underground. This, however, could be accomplished only through laws providing for an administration of the lands in accordance with their available water supply.

"That this huge acreage, capable of sustaining under proper irrigation a population of at least 50,000,000, should remain practically a desert is not in harmony with the progressive spirit of the age. The fundamental question is whether it would pay to store and control the storm and flood waters. The average cost per acre of a properly constructed irrigation system necessarily varies with local conditions. The remarkable results accomplished in the valley of the Nile in practically redeeming Egypt from a state of bankruptcy should encourage a most liberal consideration of our own problem.

"The interest of the public is manifest in the formation of associations in different parts of the country to promote the examination of water and forest resources. Large sums of money have been subscribed, and the parties in interest have had the co-operation of various bureaus, notably the hydrographic branch of the geological survey. The appropriation for that office was increased by the last congress from $50,000 to $100,000.

"The development of irrigation has heretofore proceeded almost wholly along the lines of building small individual and co-operative ditches. The opportunities for extending and multiplying these are, however, limited, as the lands most easily accessible for water supply have already passed under individual ownership. There remain large bodies of public land for which water can be obtained only at a great expense, although the cost per acre may not exceed that of the small system. Further extension of the irrigable area rests in the building of great storage reservoirs and canals.

"Progress in the construction of these large works of reclamation has come practically to a standstill, as such works have almost without exception proved financial failures, while the small co-operative ditches built by the landowners have been conspicuously successful. The large works, while causing loss to their owners, have, on the other hand, been of advantage to the communities and to the state as well as to the nation, but it is improbable that investors will continue a philanthropic enterprise.

"The cause of failure of these works has been that their owners cannot secure for themselves the increase in value which has directly or indirectly resulted from their construction. It is evident that if further reclamation is to take place it must be through governmental action."—New York Post.

THEY ARE JOYOUS

Residents of the Little Town of Marseilles Highly Elated Over Their Prospects

FOR SECURING AN ELECTRIC ROAD

The Promoters of North and South Line Promise the Villagers That They Shall Not Be Forgotten—A Road Means Much to the Village. Will Make It a Good Town.

The residents of the little village of Marseilles feel highly elated over their efforts to get an electric line through that hamlet. An enthusiastic meeting was held last Friday and Mr. Kemp and his associates were assured that Marseilles would be on the line. It is to be a north and south line, taking in LaRue, Richwood and other points. They received a letter from the promoters of the enterprise stating that a charter had been granted the company.

Marseilles, while as old as Marion, has never had a railroad. True, several lines have been surveyed through that vicinity and repeated efforts have been made to get a railroad, but they developed only on paper. The village is the seat of a rich farming community. There is a great deal of timber land in that part of both Marion and Wyandot counties, and a railroad would be a great boon to the town. There are a number of sawmills in and about the village, and it is quite a commercial center. There are also indications of oil near the town on both the Marion and Wyandot county sides of the line.

The mere fact that there is a possibility of getting a railroad has already begun to boom the village. The rest of that quarters which was destroyed by fire is to be rebuilt, and if the line is assured the grist mill will in all probability be re-established.

BISMARCK'S LOVE LETTERS.

An Interesting Picture of the Iron Chancellor.

In the selections from the "Love Letters of Prince Bismarck," in Harper's for February, we have a curious picture of the Iron Chancellor at the age of 30 endeavoring to persuade his fiancee to write to him in French and showing the real sentiment of his nature by such bits as this:

"On my window sill, among all sorts of crocuses and hyacinths, stand two camellias which always inspire me with strange thoughts. One of them, slender and pretty, with its ornamental crown (top) and soft, pale, very pale, pink blossoms, but little foliage and only two buds, transports me to Reddelin, holds itself rather stiffly and lisps English. The other makes far less impression of beauty as you look at it, and its stalk betrays in its gnarled twisting lack of care in its pruning. From the midst of the foliage looks out a dead branch, but the crown is rich in leaves and the foliage is greener than that of its neighbor. It gives promise of abundant blossoming in its eight buds, and its color is deep dark red and white in irregular gay variegation. Do you take the comparison amiss? It is a fame comparison, moreover, for I do not love camellias, because they are without odor, and you I love precisely on account of the fragrance of the flower of your spirit, which is white, dark, red and black."

Here is a picture of the man of iron with his armor doffed.

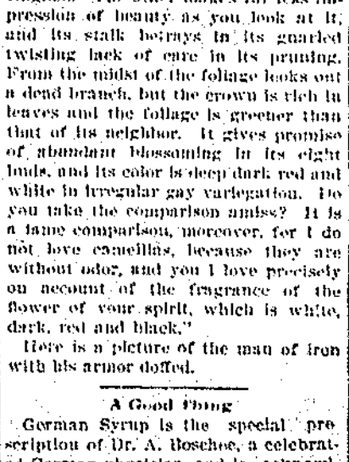
A Good Thing

German Syrup is the special prescription of Dr. A. Boschee, a celebrated German physician, and is acknowledged to be one of the most fortunate discoveries in medicine. It quickly cures, coughs, colds and all lung troubles of the severest nature, removing, as it does, the cause of the affection and leaving the parts in a strong and healthy condition. It is not an experimental medicine, but has stood the test of years, giving satisfaction in every case, which its rapidly increasing sale every season confirms. Two million bottles sold annually. Boschee's German Syrup was introduced in the United States in 1868, and is now old in every town and village in the civilized world. Three doses will relieve any ordinary cough. Price 75 cents. Get Green's Prize Almanac. For sale by W. B. Foyo.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. Price 25 cents.

The Trouble.



"Billy, ye have been foightin ag'in. Don't ye know whin ye're hit on the right cheek to turn the other to yer inimy?"

Billy—Yes. But he hit me on the nose, and I have only got one.

IMMENSE ORDNANCE.

Energy of New Gun Equivalent to Lifting a Battleship.

The first of the new 40 caliber 12 inch guns of the type to be used on the monitors, on the new Maine and subsequent battleships, together with its mount, has been completed and tested at the naval proving ground at Indian Head.

With a charge of 360 pounds of smokeless powder and a projectile weighing 870 pounds, a muzzle velocity of 2,854 feet seconds was obtained, with a corresponding muzzle energy of 47,861 foot tons, the chamber pressure being 16½ tons a square inch. The gun is designed for a working pressure of 17 tons.

The gun, its mechanism and mount functioned admirably in every respect. The weight of the new gun is 54.7 tons, and it has a muzzle energy of 867 foot tons a ton of gun.

The 12 inch guns now in service weigh 45.2 tons and have a muzzle velocity of 2,300 feet seconds, with a corresponding muzzle energy of 31,170 tons, equal to 650 foot tons a ton of gun. The muzzle energy of the new 12 inch gun exceeds that of the old by 53 per cent.

These results are highly satisfactory and are believed to exceed to a considerable degree those obtained from any gun of equal caliber. The energy developed by the new gun is equivalent to that necessary to lift a 12,000 ton battleship four feet. Twenty such guns are in process of manufacture at the Washington navy yard, several of them being in an advanced state, and 20 more will be required for vessels authorized.

HIS LAST INVENTION.

Important Work Done by the Late Elisha Gray.

Elisha Gray was one of the best known of the electrical inventors of the day. His death at the age of 65 years calls to mind a life which was vexed with a conviction of having been wronged by those who purchased from him the rights which he held in the perfection of the telephone. Preserving even to his maturer years the plasticity which characterized the work of younger inventors, he contributed invaluable additions to the mechanical resources of the world and was ranked among such men as Sir William Thomson, Professor Helmholtz, Werner von Siemens and A. E. Dolbear. Close up to the day of his death he was engaged in his last notable experiments, which resulted in the discovery of a method whereby fog signals at sea could be transmitted through the medium of the water.

The experiments were carried on near Boston, and apparatus was devised whereby a bell could be rung electrically under water to be heard at a distance of 12 miles or more with no connecting medium whatever except the sea. This must share the field with wireless telegraphy, but Professor Gray believed that certain atmospheric conditions prevailed at times which gave his invention the advantage.

He Danced With Queen Victoria.

The death of Queen Victoria recalls the claim of the late Richard Vaux, once mayor of Philadelphia, that he was the only American who ever danced with her. It was shortly after she had been crowned queen when young Vaux, who had just been made a barrister, was sent to London on a governmental mission to United States Minister Stevenson. Upon his arrival there he learned that he had been appointed secretary of the United States legation at London. Vaux was a favorite with the fair sex, a fine looker and a good dancer. In his official position he saw much of court life and participated in many royal functions where the light fantastic was tripped. With great pride Vaux used to relate how, at one of the royal balls, he danced with the queen herself in one of the figures of the quadrille. The queen's original partner in the dance was one of royalty, of course, but in the changing of partners in one of the figures the queen became the mate of the Philadelphian for the nonce. The honor was a high one, for after that time when the queen participated in dances her partners were restricted to those in whose veins coursed the blood of royalty.—Philadelphia Record.

Committee of Old Soldiers.

The military affairs committee of the senate is made up of old soldiers. Senators Bate and Pettus fought in the Mexican war and in the Confederate army also. Bate was a major general and Pettus a brigadier general in the rebellion. Of the other Democrats, Cockrell was a brigadier general and Harris of Kansas an adjutant general with Wilcox's brigade. On the Republican side, Senator Hawley, chairman of the committee, was a brevet major general, Proctor a colonel, Shoup a lieutenant and captain of scouts, Sewell a major general, Warren a private and noncommissioned officer and Burrows a major.

"Snake" Jones of Kentucky.

John "Snake" Jones was in the city Thursday. His home is at Metropolis. Several years ago he attended a snake show near the market place and becoming dissatisfied with the entertainment seized one of the big rattlesnakes and whipped one of the showmen. In fact, he literally wore the snake out on him. Since then he has been known as John "Snake" Jones.—Paducah News.

Where They Differ.

There are two points on which Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands and her future husband are not in unison. The duke is passionately fond of music and has himself a fine tenor voice, which has been highly cultivated. The queen does not care in the least for music. She even dislikes it.

$500 REWARD

We will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with Liverita, the Up-To-Date Little Liver Pill, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. 25c boxes contain 100 Pills, 10c boxes contain 40 Pills, 5c boxes contain 15 Pills. Beware of substitutions and imitations. Sent by mail. Stamps taken. Nervita Medical Co., Corner Clinton and Jackson Streets, Chicago, Ill.

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The PRENDERGAST LUMBER & COAL CO.
HEADQUARTERS FOR ALL KINDS OF LUMBER AND COAL
PHONE 8 EVERYTHING

No one would ever be bothered with constipation if everyone knew how naturally and quickly Burdock Blood Bitters regulates the stomach and bowels.

Robinson's catarrh remedy is sold by Hoberman & Sharpless, Marion, Ohio, and Long's drug store at Richwood. Try it. 18-wk-ly-c

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Office opposite Hotel Marion.
All Work Carefully Performed.

Quick Free Delivery
There are Points
about a tooth brush, good points and bad points, that are not always apparent at first, even to brush experts and only actual use will prove them good or bad. A cheap brush is always a poor investment. The guaranteed brush we sell is the kind to buy.
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BARGAINS!
GIRLS' SHOES,
Sizes 12½ to 2, only—
89c
L. C. BOWLUS & CO.
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Dr. H. Lester Kutchin
EX-U. S. EXAMINING SURGEON,
Late of Chicago, Greatest Living Specialist for the Treatment and Cure of all Long-Standing and Difficult Chronic Diseases and Diseases of the Blood and Nervous System. Consulting Surgeon at Maplewood Sanitarium.
Will, by special request, meet his many patients in this county every month for the next year, and examine all afflicted free. Chio office, Columbus, O.

The noted Author and Medical Lecturer, and greatest living specialist for the Treatment and Cure of difficult Chronic Diseases, has consented to visit this County and meet his many patients and friends, and give ALL AFFLICTED an opportunity to consult him Free of Charge and secure the latest and best treatment for such diseases as the regular family physician is not prepared to treat.

DR. H. LESTER KUTCHIN.

Dr. Kutchin will revisit this County every month, for a saving his patients the trouble and expense of visiting the city. As he is the only physician in this County who carries his own Diagrams to illustrate and make plain to all afflicted the cause and nature of their diseases. He promptly visits his town every four weeks and will so continue as long as need exists Line to the afflicted.

CHRONIC DISEASES.
The Doctor treats no acute diseases, but makes a specialty of chronic and long-standing diseases. Cases given up by other doctors and pronounced incurable, he most desires to see. Dr. Kutchin has treated over 12,000 cases in Ohio in the last two years, many of which had been given up as incurable, some to be Blind, others Deaf, and a Large Number to be Invalids for Life. Now they see and hear, and many are on the high road to Health.

The Doctor is surrounded with a fine collection of instruments for examining and treating all chronic diseases of the Head, Face, Eye, Ear, Throat, Heart, Lungs, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Skin, Blood and Nervous System, Cancers, Tumors, Piles, Swellings, Old Sores, Fits, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Tropics, Gout, Sick Headache, Debility, Depression of Spirits, Diseases of Children, Hereditary Diseases, etc., etc., and, in fact, all long-standing and chronic ailments. All surgical operations performed.

EXAMINATIONS FREE TO ALL.
Whenever it is known that Dr. Kutchin is stopping at a place, crowds gather to consult him, and it is not to be wondered at when it is remembered that in diagnosing a disease he never asks a question, but describes the different diseases better than the sick can themselves. It is a wonderful gift for anyone to possess, and Dr. Kutchin's diagnostic powers have created wonder throughout the country.

He adopted the following plan, which is peculiar to the large hospitals, and is not and never has been the practice of country doctors, viz.: he carefully notes the symptoms of the patient, and ascertains the condition of the internal organs, all of which he carefully records in his register for future reference. In this way he ascertains the true nature of the disease and its cause. When sick people consult him he readily tells them whether he can cure or help them, or whether they are beyond hope.

HIS IMPROVED METHODS OF TREATMENT
Are mild and pleasant; serve perfectly with the most delicate Lady or Child; do not reduce strength can be used, while at work, and give the greatest possible benefit in the shortest possible time. Patients can consult him or communicate with him as often as they choose, during the whole time required for the cure, without regard to where they may be, and without extra charge, thus rendering the treatment as successful and satisfactory as though they were living next door to each other.

MANHOOD PERFECTLY RESTORED.
Quick, painless and certain cure for Impotency, Lost Manhood, Spermatorrhœa, Losses, Weakness and Nervous Debility, also for Impotency, Varicocele, and all private diseases, whether from imprudent habits of youth or sexual excesses in mature years, or any cause that debilitates the sexual functions, speedily and permanently cured. Consultation free and strictly confidential. Absolute cures guaranteed in curable cases. No risk incurred.

DISEASES OF WOMEN.
Such as has baffled the skill of other physicians and remedies, Dr. Kutchin quickly cures. Cancers, Tumors, Fibroid and Polypoid Growths cured without the use of the knife. No cutting, no pain, no danger.

A LIFE OF EXPERIENCE.
The Doctor has had a whole life of study and experience in his profession, and enjoys advantages which fall to the lot of but few. After attending his full Courses in the Medical Colleges, and graduating with the highest honors, he was not content to rest there, but has since attended other Colleges and several times reviewed the whole profession, has also traveled extensively for the purpose of improvement, having visited the best Medical Colleges, Hospitals, Dispensaries, Eye, Ear, Lung and other Medical and Surgical Institutions, traveling thousands of miles, both by land and sea; expending thousands of dollars; improving every advantage within his command, and devoting the best years of his life to become thoroughly familiar with his profession in all its branches.

Latest Discoveries and Improvements.
Dr. Kutchin has received the most approved instruction in Analytical and Microscopical Examinations of the Blood, Urine, etc., which are now considered indispensable to a correct diagnosis in many diseases. There are many diseases which physicians in common practice do not usually treat, and are therefore, seldom prepared with necessary and costly outfit to examine correctly, or treat with success; such cases, therefore, would do well to call at once and learn their true condition, and whether the doors of Hope are yet open, or forever closed against them.

FACTS FOR MEN OF ALL AGES.
By reason of false modesty the youth of our land are kept in ignorance of the ruinous results which certain solitary indiscreet practices produce. These vices when persisted in eventually undermine the constitution inducing nervous debility and premature decay. Dr. Kutchin has for many years enjoyed the distinction of being the most successful and celebrated specialist for the treatment and cure of these affections. You may consult him with complete confidence. Of all the maladies that afflict mankind there probably none about which physicians in general practice know so little.

DELAY IS DANGEROUS.
Many diseases are so deceptive that hundreds of persons have them before they even suspect it. They know they are not well, but are perfectly ignorant of the deadly fangs which are fastening upon them, and must, sooner or later, certainly destroy them, unless removed by a skillful hand. Are you afflicted? Your case may now be perfectly curable, but Remember, every moment of neglect brings you nearer to incurable stages, when, perhaps, the most skillful physician can render you no assistance. The present is ours, the future may be Too Late.

Epilepsy or Fits scientifically treated and cured by a never-failing method.

Free Examination of the Urine—Each person applying for medical treatment should send or bring 2 to 4 ounces of urine, which will receive a careful chemical and microscopical examination.

Persons unskillfully treated by ignorant pretenders who keep trifling with them month after month, giving poisonous and injurious compounds, should call and see the Doctor.

Cases and correspondence confidential. Treatment sent C. O. D. to any part of the United States. Correspondence with invalids solicited. All letters with stamps inclosed answered free. Call and be examined and at least learn the cause of your disease, and if it can be cured. Tape Worms removed in from three to five hours without starvation. The remedies for the whole course of treatment are furnished from the office or at the institute, all at once or by the month.

CONSULTATION, EXAMINATION AND ADVICE FREE TO ALL AT THE
New Reber House, Marion, O., on Wednesday, Feb. 27.
Office Hours from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m., 1901.

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Calls Answered Promptly in the City or Country.
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G. H. MASTERS, M. D.,
PROSPECT, OHIO.
Special specialist, late of New York Polyclinic, has reopened his office in Small's new parlors, No. 130 east Church street, Marion, Ohio, where he will be found during the summer, WEDNESDAY of each week, from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Will guarantee a cure in all rectal diseases, viz: Hemorrhoids or piles, fissures, fistula, ulcer, prolapsus, stricture or malignant disease of every character.

WADDELL & KNAPP,
General INSURANCE Agents,
ISSUE
FIRE, CYCLONE AND ACCIDENT POLICIES, ALSO AGENTS FOR
Northwestern Life Insurance Comp'y, Largest Dividend Paying Co. in the World
Issue bonds to administrators, guardians, officials, contractors and all others requiring surety bonds.
Office opp. court house. MARION, O.

THE
Farmers & Mechanics Bank Co.
MARION, OHIO.
Capital paid in $200,000
Surplus 21,000
Undivided profits 8,275
Accounts of Corporations, Farmers, Firms and Individuals solicited.
A general Banking Business transacted. Drafts issued on foreign countries.
OFFICERS:
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COPELAND & BARTRAM,
Attorneys and Counselors At Law.
Practice in all the U. S. and State Courts. Loans negotiated. Careful attention given to abstracting titles to real estate. Collections made. Patents procured. Office over the Marion County Bank, South Main St., Marion, Ohio.

STEEVES & PASTERS,
DENTISTS.
111½ W. Center St. Phone 2381.
Dr. M. C. Steeves, graduate of Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, with years of experience and observation. Dr. W. F. Pasters, graduate of Dental department of The Ohio Medical University, with all the modern ideas pertaining to dental science

Dr. F. M. Baldwin,
has located in Marion with offices at 27 west Center street. He will answer all professional calls promptly, day or night. Office hours 7 to 9 a. m., 1 to 3 p. m. and 6 to 8 p. m. Phone No. 1331.

J. N. HOYT,
—THE—
MARION OPTICIAN,
At residence and Office, 319 South Main Street,
Mondays Only.

THE
Marion County Bank Co.
(Succession to J. S. Reed & Co.)
ESTABLISHED 1839.
Cash Capital - - - $250,000.00.
Invites deposit. Liberal treatment of customers in all departments of banking within the limits of safety. Mortgage and long time paper bought. Foreign drafts bought and sold. Drafts issued on all parts of the world.
Deposit vault for valuable papers free to customers.
R. H. Johnson, President.
Henry True, Vice President.
W. H. Schaffner, Cashier.
C. D. Schaffner, Asst Cashier.

E. W. Grove
This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

There's no reflection so dainty, no light so charming as the mellow glow that comes from
CORDOVA
Wax Candles
Prepared in many color tints to harmonize with surroundings in dining room, drawing room, bed room or hall. Sold everywhere. Made by
STANDARD OIL CO.

BIG DAMAGE CASE

William Collins, Administrator of the Estate of Richard Collins, Deceased,

IS SUING THE BIG FOUR ROAD

Matter Comes Up In Common Pleas Court Monday—Mayor McClure Is Reversed—Criminal and Civil Matters Assigned—Motion Is Overruled. Court Notes.

The trial of the matter of Wm. Collins, administrator, against the C. C. C. and St. L. Railroad company was taken up Monday in common pleas court. Collins as administrator, is suing for $10,000 damages caused by the Knickerbocker having killed Richard Collins at the Main street crossing Christmas eve, two years ago. The starting of the trial was delayed somewhat by the lateness of the arrival of the Big Four attorneys from Cincinnati.

Judge Young Saturday made the following assignment of criminal matters for trial:

Michael Madden and Michael Pfeiffer, indicted for robbery, Monday, February 18. Madden has already been tried once.

Charles Miller, keeping open on Sunday a place where intoxicating liquors are sold, Tuesday, February 19.

Bentley Runyan, petit larceny, Wednesday, February 20.

Wm. Mahaffey, pointing firearms, Thursday, February 21.

Richard Townley, perjury, Friday, February 22.

Zane McDaniels and John W. Hecker, torturing horses by overdriving, continued until Judge Tobias makes a decision on a motion argued before him.

The following assignment of civil matters for trial week after next was made Saturday by Judge Young:

Mary E. Boxwell against James M. Fletcher, Monday, February 25.

Nathaniel J. Rouse against the Huber Manufacturing company, Tuesday, February 26.

Elmer E. Cramer against Charles F. Keller, Wednesday, February 27.

Ella A. Pace against the Village of Caledonia, Thursday, February 28.

The mayor's judgment was reversed Monday by Judge Young in the matter of Benjamin Mosier against the city of Marion, which came up from the court of Mayor McClure on error. Mosier was arrested some time ago for running a wine room. He was found guilty in the mayor's court, but carried the matter up. Judge Young found that the affidavit was insufficient.

Delta Gilbert was Monday granted a divorce from her husband, John Gilbert, on the grounds of extreme cruelty. The custody of two of the minor children were given to the defendant, and the custody of one of them was given to the plaintiff until the further order of the court. The defendant was ordered to pay $75 alimony to the plaintiff at once, and $75 to her in eight months. The former injunction granted in the matter was dissolved.

George O'Brien, who was indicted for petit larceny by the recent grand jury, was taken before Judge Young Saturday morning and pleaded guilty. He was remanded to jail, and will be sentenced some time soon. O'Brien stole some brass and lead from the Fairbanks Construction company several weeks ago. He has been in jail since.

In the matter of Henry D. Krenkler against the Erie Railroad company and the Chicago and Erie Railroad company, the defendants Friday filed replies to the interrogatories of the plaintiff. The replies were the same, but were filed by John G. McCullough, president of the Chicago and Erie, and E. B. Thomas, president of the Erie. They state that there is no arrangement between the two companies for the operation of the two roads, and there are no documents evidencing such an arrangement and they have been separate since September 1, 1899.

In the same matter two answers to the plaintiff's petition were filed. The one for the C. and E. states that if Krenkler was injured as he complains, it was through his own carelessness and negligence, and not through the fault of the defendant company. The answer for the Erie Railroad company makes a general denial of the allegations of the petition, save as to the one relative to the company being a railroad corporation.

An answer making a general denial to the allegations of the plaintiff's petition was filed in common pleas court Friday afternoon by the defendant in the matter of Frank G. Ulsh against the Nypano Railroad company and the Erie Railroad company, lessees.

Judge Young assigned the docket Saturday for next week.

A supplemental petition was filed Saturday in common pleas court by the plaintiffs, through Clark & Thompson, their attorneys, in the matter of Fred Thompson, and others, against Jacob J. Schoenlaub, treasurer, and others. It cites the circuit court decision in the matter of Abram Smith, and others, against A. P. Byal, and others, in which the plaintiffs were given a judgment against the county commissioners for $322 rebate on their assessment on the Thompson ditch and the commissioners were restrained from collecting the twenty-six per cent. levy against them until a proper order was made for the same, then prays as in the original petition.

Noah A. Gast was Saturday appointed receiver in the matter of Anna L. Mohr against Charles E. Mohr and others. His bond was placed at $500.

Wm. Mahaffey, who was indicted by the recent grand jury for pointing firearms, three counts being found against him, was arraigned before Judge Young Saturday, and pleaded not guilty. His bond was placed at $100, which he furnished.

Zadock A. Court was granted a divorce from his wife, Mary P. Court, Thursday afternoon by Judge Young on the grounds of gross neglect of duty and adultery. The matter was not contested. They were married in 1885, and no children were born of the union.

Both parties hail from down near Green Camp in Prospect township.

J. W. Jacoby, city solicitor, Friday morning filed in common pleas court a notice to the Nypano Railroad company, L. V. Vucapher, Ella V. Sprague, T. F. Sprague, C. C. Fisher, Johanna Norris, the Farmers' Loan and Trust company, trustee, Herman Thaler and Wm. Tell Niswagner, trustees, and the Erie Railroad company that on March 11, or as soon after as is possible, the common pleas court will be asked to empanel a jury to assess damages for the condemnation of property for the extension of Bennett street.

A special venire was drawn Tuesday morning by Clerk Johnston and Coroner Remroth to try the matter of John Butterfield against the American Bonding and Trust company of Baltimore which is assigned for trial this week. Owing to the sheriff being an interested party he could not draw the names from the jury box nor could he serve the summons. The following is the personnel of the venire:

Henry Smith, Big Island; Jerome Horton, Agosta; W. F. Kuhlin, La Rue; Henry Raub, Bowling Green, C. G. Ritzler, Green Camp; Adam J. Schweinfurth, Marion; Philip Linn, Marion; J. H. Smeltzer, Green Camp; S. E. Hopkins, Pleasant; R. B. Boxwell, Pleasant; Wm. Wottring, Prospect; Frank Campbell, Marion; J. R. Thrasher, Pleasant; L. C. Langley, Marion; J. F. Morganthaler, Marion.

BOB-SLED PARTY

Enjoys a Ride to the Knowles Home Monday Evening.

A small company of young people enjoyed a bobsled ride to the Knowles home, northeast of the city, Monday evening and passed the time after arriving there until the hour of starting back, with card playing and having a general good time. An elegant supper was served. Those who comprised of the party were Miss Florence Wells of Delaware, Mrs. Mary McMurray, Miss Ada Roberts, Miss Jennie Knowles, Miss Ada Knowles, Mr. Fred S. Titus, Mr. Ollie Schneider, Mr. Daniel Evans and Mr. John Pfann.

UNCALLED-FOR

Are the Following Letters at the Local Postoffice.

The following letters remain uncalled for at the local postoffice:

Burns, James; Foster, J. B.; Frees, W. L.; Gross George; James, Walter Messenger, Roy D.; Richards, J. H.; Simmons, Emmet; Schultz, David; Straub, J. S.; Tinan, Mike; W, W. G.; Burns, Tillie; Cafer, Blanche; Donnel, Miss Charles; Grimm, Miss Dollie; Marshall, Mrs. J.; Marrott, Miss Team; Spotsworth, Mrs. Annie; Worthington, Mrs. S. W.; Bell Bros.; Young S. S. and Co. (Hdw.) J. B. Fisher, P. M.

Cures, croup, sore throat, pulmonary troubles. Monarch over pain of every sort. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil.

A FIREMAN KILLED

The Erie Road Suffers a Second Disastrous Wreck Inside a Week Monday Morning.

SECOND SECTION OF TRAIN THREE

Jumps the Track Near Wren and Four Coaches and a Baggage Car Go Into a Ditch—The Fireman Is Killed by Jumping Notes and News of Local Yards.

The second section of passenger train No. 3 was wrecked near Wren, Ohio, about 3:27 o'clock Monday morning.

Fireman Fluney was instantly killed, the other members of the train crew were considerably bruised and cut, and many of the passengers were injured, but not dangerously. A porter also had his legs crushed and Engineer Eason was badly injured but will recover.

The train consisted of four coaches filled with emigrants enroute from New York west, and a baggage car. It left here at 5 o'clock Sunday evening in charge of Conductor F. E. Day, Brakeman Charles Brink, Engineer Eason and Fireman Fluney and at the time of the wreck was running about thirty-five miles an hour.

As near as can be learned, the wreck was caused by a broken axle under the tender, and the entire train was piled up in a deep ravine filled with water and ice. Fireman Fluney was not caught in the wreckage but was killed by jumping. As soon as the uninjured passengers and members of the crew could make their way out of the debris, they began the work of rescue and nearly all of the injured were able to walk to Wren, the nearest station.

The train was composed of cars that had been recently rebuilt, and to this fact alone is due the saving loss of life, the cars being able to withstand a greater shock than those used in the past in making second class trains.

Conductor F. E. Day telegraphed friends here Monday that he was uninjured, although early reports had him badly injured.

The dead fireman was an Ohio man, and lived in Huntington. He took the run out in place of Brakeman W. Jackson, who was sick.

Henry Weisenborn, the Wells Fargo express messenger, who was injured in the wreck at Greenville, Pennsylvania, last week, is still confined to the hospital at Meadville. He was injured more severely than was at first thought and it will be several days before he can be moved to his home in Dayton, Ohio. One of the ribs which was broken was crushed in such an extent that it is pressing on his lungs.

CHARLES SMITH

Dies at His Home on Meadow Street Saturday Night.

Charles Smith died at his home on Meadow street Saturday evening at 8:25 o'clock. Mr. Smith formerly resided at Galion, but has lived here for the past several years.

The deceased was about forty-nine years of age. He leaves a wife, two sons and two daughters to mourn his death.

The funeral took place from the house Tuesday forenoon at 10 o'clock.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Pugiker of north Main street Sunday.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Meister of Walnut street Sunday.

U. B. PARSONAGE

Is the Scene of a Quiet Wedding Sunday Night.

The United Brethren parsonage was the scene of a quiet wedding at 8 o'clock Sunday evening, Mr. Jesse F. Fowler and Miss Lulu Sipes being united in marriage by Rev. A. Sauber, the pastor of the local U. B. congregation. The ceremony was performed in the presence of a few friends and relatives.

The bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Sipes and has a wide circle of friends and acquaintances in the city as has also the groom, who is a son of Mr. and Mrs. John Fowler and is identified with the music business conducted by George W. Baker.

PROGRAM ARRANGED

For the Next Meeting of the Pioneer Farmers' Club.

The following is the program for the next meeting of the Pioneer Farmers' club which will be held February 22:

Why the Farmer's Kitchen should Be the Handiest and Pleasantest Room in the House, Miss Cordia Bane.

How To Make Money Out of Pork, the Best Breeds and the Best Feeders, by Philip Butt.

Select reading by Grace Chandler.

Recitation by Bessie Rider.

Select reading by Frank Kleindienst.

Recitation, by Lowell Gardner.

Instrumental music by Thomas Bauer.

SATURDAY NIGHT

Miss Hallie Peters, of Vine Street, Passes Away, Falling a Victim to Cancer.

WAS A TEACHER IN CITY SCHOOLS

Admired and Respected by Pupils, Fellow Teachers and All Who Knew Her. Funeral Occurred at the House Tuesday Forenoon. Interment at Brush Ridge.

Miss Hallie Peters died at the home of her father, Mr. A. S. Peters, at 229 Vine street Saturday evening at about 7 o'clock. While her demise has caused a great shock the end had been expected for the past several days. Miss Peters has been a sufferer from cancer which caused her death.

There were few young ladies in the city better known than Miss Peters. She was for a number of years one of the most efficient teachers of the public schools. She remained at her post until ill health compelled her leave the schools.

Miss Peters was born in Wyandot, but for many years has resided in Marion. She had many lovable traits of character and as a teacher was popular with pupils, other teachers and the board of education. Miss Peters was also known as a church worker, and will be missed by a legion of friends.

The funeral took place from the house Tuesday forenoon at 10 o'clock, and the remains were laid to rest in Brush Ridge for interment.

QUARANTINE

Is Raised on Young Malcolm Figley Monday Morning.

Young Malcolm Figley was released from quarantine Monday morning. The mother and father of the boy have neither been afflicted with smallpox, and the vaccination failed to take on the mother.

CAPITAL CITY MAN

Turned Over to the Local Police by Conductor Cosgrove of the Hocking Valley.

SEEMS TO HAVE MONEY TO BURN

Held Here Until Friends or Relatives Can Be Notified To Come for Him as He Doesn't Seem Able To Care for Himself. A Number of Arrests Made. Police Notes.

Officer Deetzman brought up a man from the West End Sunday morning, whose mind seems to be a blank. He was turned over to the officer by Conductor Cosgrove of the Hocking Valley. The man got on Cosgrove's train at Columbus early Saturday evening, and presented a ticket for Sacramento, California, by the way of Marion and the Rock. The conductor informed the man when he reached this point, who refused to get off. The conductor questioned the fellow, and he refused to answer. He remained on the train until it reached Toledo. Cosgrove took charge of him and brought him back to Marion on the return train and turned him over to the police.

When searched the fellow had between $40 and $50 in greenbacks and silver on his person. He refused to tell his name, but on the railroad ticket was the signature of George Hahn. The man then said that he resided two and one half miles south of Columbus, and that his name was George Hahn, that he was a gardener and had been working for Andrew Hahn. A portion of the money had been drawn from the First National Bank, and the name of the bank appeared on the wrapper.

Marshal Davidson telephoned the Hocking Valley railroad office at Columbus where he learned that the ticket had been sold there, but they knew nothing of the man. Chief Fisher of the police department knew nothing of Hahn.

A warrant was issued Monday afternoon for the arrest of John Herman of Cherry street, Herman's wife made the complaint. She says that after imbibing frequently from the contents of a jug of whisky which her husband kept in the house Sunday, he struck her and injured her so seriously that she was obliged to go to Dr. W. H. Hinkle for treatment. Mrs. Herman displayed her injuries while at the police station.

Herman waived examination before Mayor McClure Monday and was bound over to court in the sum of one hundred dollars.

Officer Patterson picked up several saloon keepers Sunday. The saloon men are paying but little attention to the Sunday-closing ordinance, and leave their curtains up, admit patrons on Sunday and sell liquors. Officer Patterson walked into one saloon Sunday morning, and found four or five persons there but the bartender said he was not selling anything. The officer made the rounds and gave the saloon men to understand that they must keep their places closed.

Two more checks bearing the signature of Fred Hartman have turned up. He managed to pass one on J. Stitz's Sons and another on Burke & Ryan. Both of the checks were for ten dollars, and at both places he made purchases of less than a dollar.

It Saved a Leg.

I have used Dr. C. D. Warner's Compound of Seven Cures with much good results. But I recommended it to Gen. Culpp, who was taken with typhoid fever about two years ago. The disease settled in one of his legs, causing enlargement of the entire limb, which resulted in a fever-running sore, rendering the leg entirely useless. The doctors tried to cure it, but had no success and they advised him that his leg would have to be amputated. Then I urged him to give the Seven Cures a fair trial and accordingly he commenced taking it, and continued to use it for six months. He is well and hearty today and his leg is just as sound as ever.
Michael Gearheart.
Detroit, Mich. Jan. 6, 1900.
For sale by W. B. Foye.

Farm Home Burglarized.

The house of Isaac Smith, three miles north of the city, was burglarized last Thursday, while the members of the family were away from home. The thieves secured five dollars in money, and some small articles of value. There is no clew to their identity.

ATTENTION FARMERS—I want to rent home in country or hire to some farmer by the day, month or year. Am experienced. Address Manley Watrous, Barnhart street, Marion, O. 36-wk-12-p

LAND FOR SALE—The undersigned will sell 240 acres of the late Jacob Yeagley's farm, one half mile west of Kirkpatrick, Ohio. No improvements, and every acre is tillable land and thoroughly underdrained. Not a more productive piece of land in Marion county, and within two miles of Tobias, a shipping point for all kinds of farm produce. Will be sold in 80-acre tracts or as a whole. For terms, write or see Lafayette Yeagley, Bucyrus, Ohio. 36-wk-4tp

MONEY TO LOAN AT FIVE PER Cent—On first mortgage farm security, in Marion county. Make application at office of Crissinger & Guthery, attorneys at law, 191½ north Main street, Marion, Ohio. 35-wk 1-27

A. SCHULMAN, proprietor of the Cincinnati Branch Store, wishes to announce to the public that he has removed his stock of clothing from his store at 235 North Main street into his new location at corner Church and Main streets, formerly occupied by the Opperheimer Clothing Store, and will be much pleased to meet his old and new friends at his new location, as he has the advantage of a larger room and a larger stock to select from, and as his stock of winter clothing is still large and he will soon need room for new spring stock, he has made another reduction on the entire stock which commenced Saturday, February 9th.

Hoping you will take advantage of the low prices, as this is the last opportunity given this season.

Hoping to see you one and all, respectfully yours.

A. SCHULMAN,
Successor to Oppenheimers.

HEADLEY'S DRUG STORE.
MANY TRIALS
of this store have made many freinds, no disappointments; always top-notch.
J. W. HEADLEY
Wholesale and Retail Druggist.
The West Center Street Druggist.

H. W. SAGER, M. D.
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON.
Office and residence 3rd stairway west of Postoffice, Marion, Ohio. Office hours 11 a. m. to 3 p. m. and 7 to 9 p. m. All calls answered promptly, day or night. Diseases of women and children a specialty. Phone 175.

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PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO.

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Farm Risks
And put you in reliable companies, cheaper than any other insurance agency in Marion Co.
Uncapher & McKinley.

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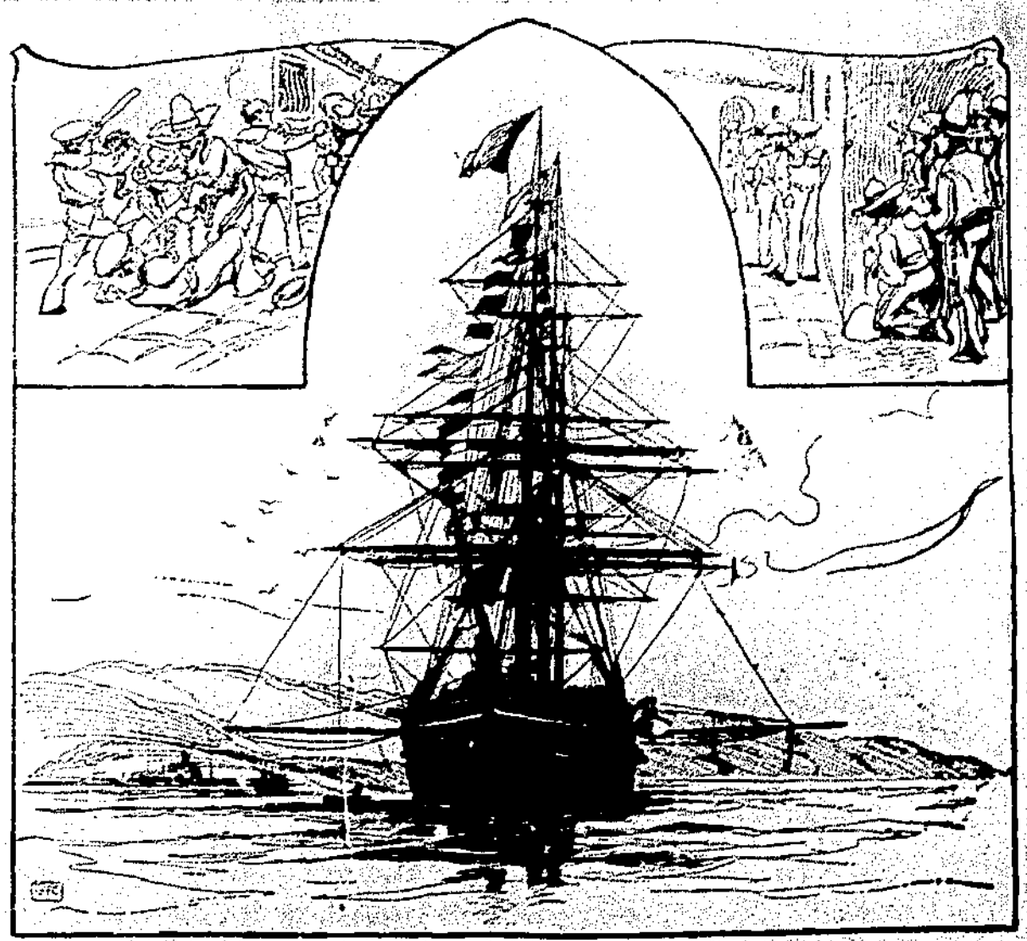
Lawyer.
Office 106½ S. Main St. Phone 1076.
5% Loans Negotiated.

Weigh Your Hay,
Grain, Etc., on Harsch's Wagon Scales. Net weight, 5c. Highest price paid for Hides, Pelts and Tallow. Also Iron, Rags, Rubber and all kinds of Metal.
Wesley Harsch.
Rear of 136 North Main



THE LANCASTER, WHOSE SAILORS WERE MOBBED BY VENEZUELANS.

The attack on bluejackets from the United States training ship Lancaster made by Venezuelans in La Guayra is being thoroughly investigated by the state department. It was a similar incident, when men from the cruiser Baltimore were assaulted in the streets of Valparaiso during President Harrison's administration, that nearly caused war between this country and Chile.

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TO PUT A STOP TO IT.

Senators Against Extravagance In Appropriations.

MUST DRAW THE LINE SOMEWHERE.

New York Custom House Sale and Attending Incidents Provoke a Bitter Debate in the House — Reading of Certain Letters Adds Fuel to the Fire.

Washington, Feb. 15. — The senate devoted most of the day to the agricultural appropriation bill. Mr. Hale (Me.) and Mr. Lodge (Mass.) sounded notes of warning against the enormous appropriations being made by the present congress. Mr. Hale declared the people of the country soon would become alarmed, and then those who were responsible for the immense expenditures would seek the rocks and mountains to hide from the wrath of the people. Mr. Lodge declared that the expenditures of the government, as shown by the appropriations, were approaching rapidly the billion-dollar mark, and he believed it was time now to draw the line.

During the discussion of the bill Mr. Pettigrew claimed that there are now 10,000 sick and disabled American soldiers in the Philippines. Mr. Hale acceded to this statement and added that in five years every man in the Philippines would be on the pension list. Mr. Sewell (N. J.) declared these statements were untrue. Mr. Teller (Colo.) supported Mr. Pettigrew's statement, and the latter declared his belief that the number of sick and disabled soldiers in the Philippines would aggregate 40,000 a year for years to come, or so long as the war might last.

The president has sent a message urging that the thanks of congress be tendered to Admiral Sampson for his work during the Spanish war as commander of the naval force of the North Atlantic squadron. The Schley-Sampson controversy was renewed as the result of the president's nominations and a number of senators announced their opposition.

A Breeze in the House.

Washington, Feb. 15. — The events in connection with the sale of the old New York custom house to the National City bank occupied the center of the stage during the debate on the sundry civil appropriation bill in the house. Mr. McRae (Ark.) raised the issue with a motion to strike out the appropriation of $371,047 for rent of the custom house, and with this motion as a basis Mr. Jones (Va.) launched a fierce attack upon the manner and circumstances of the sale and the vast profits which he claimed the bank made out of the transaction. Secretary Gage was sharply criticised and several references were made to the letter written by Mr. Hepburn to Secretary Gage apropos of the present claims of the bank.

Mr. Cannon and Mr. Hopkins (Ills.) both defended the custom house transaction and sprung upon the Democrats a series of letters written by prominent Democrats, including Senator Jones (Ark.), to the secretary of the treasury under the Cleveland administration, asking the deposit of government funds in banks with Democratic proclivities. One was written by Representative Richardson (Tenn.), now the Democratic leader of the house, in behalf of a bank in Murfreesboro, Tenn. Mr. McRae (Ark.) indignantly charged that the letters were private letters and had been furnished to divert attention from the sale of the custom house. He and Mr. Hopkins had hot words and for a moment it looked as if there would be a personal encounter. In the end Mr. McRae's amendment was lost, 89 to 98, a strict party vote.

More Judges.

Washington, Feb. 15. — C. A. Willard of Minneapolis, Minn., and J. F. Cooper of Fort Worth, Texas, have accepted positions as judges of the supreme court of the Philippines. Henry C. Bates, St. Johnsbury, Vt.; Fletcher Ladd, Lancaster, N. Y.; E. F. Johnston, Ann Arbor, Mich.; L. R. Willey, St. Louis, Mo., and A. F. Odlin, San Juan, Porto Rico, have accepted positions as judges of the court of first instance of the Philippine Islands. It is understood all will sail for Manilla about April 1.

Czar's Gift to McKinley.

Washington, Feb. 15.—Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador, presented the president a magnificent album containing scenes of the coronation of the czar in 1896. The album is a present and souvenir from the czar to President McKinley, and was made especially for the latter. The front of the album has medallion portraits in gold of the Russian ruler and his wife.

Sampson and Schley.

Washington, Feb. 15. — The president sent the following nominations to the senate: Rear admirals to be advanced in rank from the 11th day of February, 1901: William T. Sampson, five numbers, to take rank next after Rear Admiral John A. Howell; Winfield Scott Schley, three numbers, to take rank next after Rear Admiral Sampson when advanced.

Retiring Generals.

Washington, Feb. 15.—Generals Wilson, Lee and Schwan were retired today, the last named on his own application. Colonel A. S. Daggett, Fourteenth infantry, will be promoted to a brigadier general, succeeding Schwan, and will be retired immediately with his higher rank.

FAVORABLE

Will Be the Reply Concerning the Sale of the Danish Antilles.

Copenhagen, Feb. 15. — Important developments in regard to the sale of the Danish West Indies are expected shortly. It is said in well informed circles that the foreign office is about ready to send definite and favorable reply to the United States. King Christian, it is understood, gave assurances that, while he preferred the islands to remain Danish if the circumstances could be improved, he would do nothing to prevent their transfer. The riksdag has apparently concluded that enough sacrifices have already been made for the West Indies, so it is unwilling to give further appropriations necessary to retain their possession.

Anthracite Situation.

Indianapolis, Feb. 15.—John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America, has returned from Columbus, O. He said: "I am satisfied with the scale of wages agreed on at the joint conference. It was not all that we wanted, but it was probably the best we could do under the circumstances." President Mitchell says that nothing has developed in the anthracite situation recently. The agreement under which the great strike was ended expires April 1. Some time next month there will be a convention of the anthracite miners. Information from the anthracite field indicates that the operators may not be inclined to grant the demands the miners will make, and persons well informed on the situation say they will not be surprised if there is another strike next spring.

Hotel Thieves Apply the Torch.

Chicago, Feb. 15. — Fires were set simultaneously on four floors of the Palmer House, and 35 minutes later fires were discovered on two floors of the Great Northern hotel. Two men, supposed to be hotel thieves, were seen to run from the Palmer House. During the excitement $500 worth of jewelry was stolen from one of the rooms of the Great Northern. Other fires of suspicious origin were discovered in the Sherman and Grace hotels. The fires convince the police that an organized gang of incendiaries is operating in Chicago. The Great Northern suffered a loss of $1,000 and the others sustained nominal damage.

Mardi Gras Carnival.

New Orleans, Feb. 15.—The Mardi Gras carnival proper began with the Momus parade. The city is full of strangers. The decorations are more elaborate than usual. The Knights of Momus presented "Our Festival," St. Valentine's day, All Fools' day, Independence day, May day, St. Patrick's day, St. John's eve, New Year's day, St. Swithen's day, Fourth of July, Hallowe'en, Christmas, Easter, Thanksgiving day and all saints and their characteristics were presented in magnificent pictures. The final float was a vision of angels mounted on a car decorated with palms and wreaths of green.

Mob Made a Bluff.

Huntsville, Feb. 15.—With the arrival of the militia from Birmingham and Gadsden, ordered to Guntersville by Governor Stamford, all attempts to lynch Berry Hall, a white schoolmaster, for an alleged assault on Cora Pritchett, 13, white, apparently have been abandoned. At the close of Hall's preliminary trial Thursday afternoon a mob burst in the door of the courtroom, secured Hall without trouble and led him into the courthouse yard for the evident purpose of hanging him. A deputy sheriff walked up and, with no resistance whatever on the part of the mob, led the prisoner to jail.

Louisville's Liberality.

Louisville, Feb. 15.—The Louisville city council appropriated $20,000 towards the entertainment of Knights Templars at the triennial conclave here next August. This is independent of the $100,000 being raised by the local members of the order to provide a program of attractions for grand encampment week. It is understood the city council will later add to its subscription $10,000 for illumination, out of which sum will be erected a massive electric quadruple arch at the intersection of Fourth and Jefferson streets, to cost $7,000.

Diplomatic Corps Dined.

Washington, Feb. 15. — The president and Mrs. McKinley gave a dinner at the White House in honor of the members of the diplomatic corps. It was the first social function given by the president since his convalescence from the attack of the grip. After the dinner a number of specially invited guests assembled and enjoyed a program of music and dancing, the state dining room being used for the latter purpose.

Oddity In the Steel Market.

Pittsburg, Feb. 15.—The past week has witnessed a remarkable oddity in the steel markets. Consumers have been begging for steel billets and offering premiums on the price set by the billet pool. In some cases $1 a ton has been paid in excess for prompt deliveries. The pool intended to increase the prices last week but delayed action on account of the Carnegie deal.

Panama Canal.

Paris, Feb. 15.—Le Soleil, referring to the report from Washington that Colombia is about to propose to the United States the purchase of the Panama canal, expresses regret that the French government should have abandoned the "national enterprise inaugurated by Ferdinand De Lesseps."

FOR ANOTHER RISING

China Reported to Be Making Active Preparations.

PROSPECTS OF SETTLEMENT REMOTE

General Waldersee's Usefulness in the Celestial Empire Said to Be at an End—Martial Law Proclaimed in the Spanish Capital—News From Over the Seas.

Tien Tsin, Feb. 15.—The situation in Pekin is again becoming complicated and the prospects of a settlement are more remote than ever. It is reported that the signatures of the Chinese plenipotentiaries to the peace conditions are not in correct form. Count Von Waldersee is reported to have sent an ultimatum to the imperial court. All appearances indicate that China's obstinacy is merely intended to facilitate the active preparations she is making for a renewal of hostilities in the spring.

At Peking it is said no official communication has yet been made to foreign envoys by the Chinese plenipotentiaries on behalf of the court, but it is known that during the last three days four dispatches from the court have been received. At present the negotiations are no further advanced than they were at the meeting when the Chinese plenipotentiaries agreed to the death of Prince Chuang and Yu-Hsien.

His Usefulness Ended.

Berlin, Feb. 15.—The opinion is expressed in high circles, and even in a section of the semi-official press, that Count Von Waldersee's usefulness in China is about ended. Reports received here, both official and private, describe the difficulties under which he is laboring. These are particularly annoying in connection with the French contingent, which is very obstreperous, and it is evident that the French commander, General Bailloud, is supported in his attitude by the Paris government.

Disorders In Spain.

Madrid, Feb. 15.—The authorities, disturbed by the serious conflicts, decided no longer to permit the populace to have free rein, and Madrid is now under military rule. A proclamation was posted announcing the enforcement of martial law in consequence of the inability of the civil authorities to cope with the disturbances. Mounted troops patrol the city and occupy every strategic point. General Weyler is in supreme command. Immense crowds surrounded the palace during the royal wedding ceremony, but there was no disturbance.

Further troubles are reported from Barcelona, Valencia and Granada. Rioters at Alicante stoned the city hall and the provincial council. The mob was dispersed by the police. General Weyler, in a communication to the newspapers concerning the suppression of censored paragraphs, threatens to courtmartial those who spread seditious news.

Cabinet Crisis.

Madrid, Feb. 15.—A cabinet crisis is looming up. It appears that Senor Garcia Alix, minister of public instruction, and Senor Sanchez Toca, minister of public works, disapproved of the declaration of confidence of the cabinet to the queen regent.

College Taken by Assault.

Valencia, Spain, Feb. 15. — Rioters took the Jesuit college here by assault. The doors were broken in and the police, on charging, were received with a storm of stones. One person was killed and numbers were wounded.

Fighting For a Throne.

Paris, Feb. 15.—Tekla, king of Gojam, northwest of the kingdom of Shoa, recently died of poisoning, and two pretenders are now quarreling for the throne. Emperor Menelik has dispatched an army to restore peace. Probably the foregoing explains the dispatch from Cairo announcing that news had been received at the Egyptian capital of a great battle in Abyssinia in which 7,000 had been killed, the supposition then being that the chiefs had rebelled during the absence of the negus.

Stand of Nationalists.

London, Feb. 15.—The Irish Nationalists held a meeting under the chairmanship of John Redmond, and decided to move amendments to the address on questions regarding compulsory land purchase, Irish administration, the South African war and Catholic universities.

Students Revolt.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 15.—Fresh disorders are occurring at the University of Moscow. Three hundred and eight students assembled there Monday and proclaimed, in the name of all their comrades, that they would not follow the prescribed courses of study.

Pugilist Mitchell Arrives.

New York, Feb. 15.—Charley Mitchell, the English pugilist, arrived here on the Majestic. He said that he had not come over especially to look for a fight, but said he was not averse to taking on any of the big fighters. He would like to get in the ring with Corbett. He said: "Prizefighting in England is dead. It is not because we have lost interest in the sport, but because we have not any good men."

Have Chills.

London, Feb. 15.—It is officially announced that the Duke of Cornwall and York and Princess Victoria are both suffering from slight chills. The symptoms are not serious.

INDEFINITELY

Is Postponed as Contest Between Ruhlin and Jeffries.

Cincinnati, Feb. 15.—There will be no contest between Jeffries and Ruhlin or any one else in Music hall in this city tonight, and no other date has been fixed for the event. Neither will there be any mobilization of troops here. The permanent injunction issued by Judge Hollister against the proposed championship contest caused the indefinite postponement of the arrangements of the state and county authorities as well as of the promoters to the contest. Those who have been opposing the fight are very jubilant and the promoters are correspondingly depressed over the developments.

Will Do Time.

Kansas City, Feb. 15.—Hattie McBride, who was known as Lucille Burdette when she was a member of an opera company, and her mother, Lucinda Parker, convicted of making false affidavit to pension papers and fined $1,000 each by Judge Phillipps, were locked in a cell at the county jail. Judge Phillipps explained that they could take advantage of the insolvency act and go to jail for 30 days instead of paying the fine. They will probably serve out the sentence and not try to pay the fines.

Tin Can Combine.

Chicago, Feb. 15.—The newest thing in consolidations is the tin can combine, which, it is said, is now being formed with a capitalization of $10,000,000. The promoter is W. H. Moore, who has managed many similar enterprises. It is alleged an agreement has been signed with the understanding that after April 1 the American Tin Can company will control the output of every factory in the United States. At present there are 108 tin can factories in this country.

Trial of Mrs. Nation.

Topeka, Feb. 15.—The trial of Mrs. Nation, called in the city court here on a charge of destroying property, was continued till Monday next. The complainant was W. F. Lyttle, proprietor of the Senate saloon, which Mrs. Nation and her crusaders wrecked last week. A motion to quash was overruled.

Major Graham.

Madison, Ind., Feb. 15. — Major Thomas Graham died at his home in this city. Major Graham entered the Union army at the opening of the civil war and served throughout hostilities. He occupied many positions of responsibility.

Treasury Statement.

Washington, Feb. 15.—Statement of the treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the division of redemption: Available cash balance, $143,903,650; gold, $75,987,849.

Rocked the Houses.

Nashville, Feb. 15.—Quite a severe earthquake shock was felt at Union City, Tenn. Houses rocked and windows and crockery rattled. The wave was from west to east and lasted several seconds.

Destroyed by Fire.

Buffalo, Feb. 15.—The packing department of the Buffalo Bolt company's plant at North Tonawanda, with a large stock, was destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at from $75,000 to $100,000.

Mixed In His Location.

The following is told of an American gentleman who was recently stopping with his wife at the Hotel Cecil: On their first evening there he happened to retire somewhat later than his spouse. Arriving at the door of what he imagined to be his room and finding it locked, he tapped and called "Honey!" No answer came, and he called again and more loudly, "Honey!" Still he got no reply, and, becoming somewhat uneasy, he shouted the endearing term with his full lung power. This time a reply came and in a male voice: "Go away, you blithering idiot! This is a bathroom, not a blooming beehive!"—London Express.

The Gracchuses.

When Cornelia exclaimed:

"These are my jewels!"

The father of the Gracchi groaned in spirit.

"She has also an anecdotal side to her character," he muttered, with a shiver.

Everything, it seemed, was confirmatory of his uneasy premonition that he was destined to be forgotten by reason of his wife's superior parts.—Detroit Journal.

New Claimant For Fame.

"You don't know who I am, boss, or you wouldn't say I wuz a common loafer."

"Who are you, anyway?"

"I'ze de fust black chile bawn in dis county, sah."—Chicago Tribune.

The Judge's Jest.

Excited Man—Judge, I've lost my hat!

Judge—That's nothing, young man. Whole suits are lost here every day.

Comes High.

"Do you refer to your titled son-in-law as 'your highness?'" inquired the old friend.

"No," answered Mr. Cumrox. "I refer to him as 'my high priceduess.'"—Washington Star.

DEWET SLIPPED OVER

His Force Officially Reported In Cape Colony.

BRITISH COLUMN NOW ENGAGING IT.

General French Chasing a Large Force, With Which He Has a Little Brush—King Edward and Premier Salisbury Outline the Policy the English Will Pursue.

London, Feb. 15.—General Kitchener cables the war office from Pretoria as follows:

"Our troops are now engaged with Christian Dewet's force north of Philipstown, which we hold. Dewet having crossed the Orange river at Zand drift, apparently moving west. French, reporting from a point 25 miles southeast of Ermelo, states that a large force of the enemy is being driven onto Piet Retief, their efforts to break back having been frustrated. The Inniskillings charged the enemy, who left five killed and six wounded on the ground. Ten Boers were captured, and there was a large capture of wagons, carts and cattle. Our casualties were one killed and five wounded."

Little further news has been received from South Africa. An official statement received in Cape Town estimates General Dewet's force between 2,000 and 3,000 men. It is reported from Cape Town that the wife of Commandant General Louis Botha left Pretoria with a military escort to endeavor to persuade her husband to surrender.

Orders have been received at Kimberley from the military headquarters to suspend all civilian traffic to and from the south. The Boers tried unsuccessfully to destroy a culvert near Bank Station, not far from Johannesburg. Severe fighting ensued, the Boers leaving three killed and 25 wounded behind. The British lost one killed and two wounded.

It is reported from Melbourne that Mr. Chamberlain asked if 1,000 men could be recruited in Australia for General Baden-Powell's constabulary. The Australian government is expected to decline to recruit, although willing to invite volunteers.

British Policy.

London, Feb. 15.—The first parliament of the reign of King Edward VII was opened Tuesday by the king in person, who read his speech from the throne. The ceremonies excelled in pomp any similar proceeding that has been witnessed here for half a century. In his address the king intimated that the South African war would be pursued to the bitter end, and attention was called to the necessity for increased naval and military expenditures to prosecute the same. Legislation was urged to regulate voluntary sale by landlords to occupying tenants in Ireland.

Lord Salisbury followed with a speech dealing with the war. If the Boers, said he, were allowed to retain any portion of their independence, it would involve incessant, continuous warfare. Unless the British were masters and conquerors of these territories, there was no hope of abiding peace. If Great Britain slackened her efforts, it would be an avowal to the world that her frontier could be invaded in the most insulting manner and that the empire was powerless to effectively resist it.

The king's address was agreed to and the lords adjourned until Feb. 19. A similar address was delivered by Lord Balfour in house of commons.

Boers Worsted.

Cape Town, Feb. 15. — Fighting is reported to have taken place near Aberdeen on Friday and Saturday last, the Boers being worsted.

On Fire at Sea.

Charleston, S. C., Feb. 15.—Twelve hours after the Clyde steamer Comanche left New York and when she was off Feuwick island, smoke was discovered issuing from the skylight of the engine room, and speedily a burst of flame followed. The alarm was sounded, and after two hours' hard work the fire was got under control, but not until after 8 or 10 persons had been slightly bruised and burned. The damage to the ship consisted in the destruction of the engine room. During the excitement the passengers were panic-stricken.

Another Consolidation.

New York, Feb. 15.—Negotiations looking to a consolidation of the Vickers' Sons and Maxim company, limited, of England, the Cramp Ship and Engine-Building company of Philadelphia and the Midvale Steel company of Nicetown have been satisfactorily concluded. All important matters that hitherto have been in dispute have been adjusted, and announcement of the actual consolidation is likely to be made now at any time.

Wanted In Ohio.

Muncie, Ind., Feb. 15. — A deputy marshal from Ohio came to Muncie with requisition papers for Frank Ertle, landlord of the Eagle hotel, wanted in Massillon, O., charged with burning his home and attempting to cremate his wife and three small children two years ago. Ertle says a kitten pulled a stand cover, upsetting a lamp that fired the house, and that with great difficulty he rescued his wife and children.

Rattled the Dishes.

Poplar Bluff, Mo., Feb. 15.—This vicinity was visited by an earthquake. The disturbance lasted several seconds, and was of sufficient force to shake houses and rattle dishes.

BOTH PERISH.

Mother Attempts to Save Her Child From the Flames.

Circleville, O., Feb. 15.—Mrs. John H. Hoop and her little daughter Della, 4, were burned to death at their home in Wayne township. The little girl's dress caught fire and while the mother was attempting to save her child from burning to death, her own clothing ignited and both perished.

For Steel Tubing.

Pittsburg, Feb. 15.—Within two weeks the American Tube company, with a capital of $4,000,000, will be incorporated, probably in New Jersey, by parties owning the American rights in the new Perrin's process patent for steel tubing, an English invention. Projectors of the new company stopped in Pittsburg on their way to New York from a visit to Youngstown, O., where a site for their plant had been offered by the people of that place.

Strike Settled.

Cleveland, Feb. 15.—A settlement in the strike between the 600 molders and the National Foundrymen's association has been reached, and the molders, who are idle because of the strike, will go to work in a few days. The terms of the agreement will probably be announced Saturday.

Carriage Factory Burned.

Circleville, O., Feb. 15.—William Heffner's 3-story brick building occupied by the Colonial Carriage company was destroyed by fire. Heffner's loss, $7,000; carriage company's loss, $5,000.

Presbyterian Creed.

Washington, Feb. 15.—The Presbyterian committee which has been considering the revision of the Westminster confession of faith completed its recommendations to the general assembly. The committee has unanimously agreed that some change in the creedal statement is necessary, but is divided as to the character of this change, and majority and minority reports will be presented to the general assembly. A majority agreed to recommend that a change should be made by a supplemental explanatory statement, to cover certain points in the confession of faith, and also to include statements as to the doctrine of the holy spirit, missions and the love of God for all men.

Reflected Upon the President.

Port of Spain, Trinidad, Feb. 15.—An English steamer which arrived here brought Caracas newspapers containing a private letter from Rafael Peraza, confidential agent of President Castro in New York, containing unpleasant reflections upon President McKinley. Peraza has been much talked of as a possible Venezuelan minister to the United States. Some of the papers contain articles regarding the United States navy that are anything but complimentary.

A Strong-Armed Woman.

McPherson, Kan., Feb. 15.—Mrs. Christina Ashman, the owner of a building in Inman, the upper floor of which was rented for a billiard hall, became suspicious that liquor was being sold there and demanded admission. It was refused and she smashed the door in with an ax. The proprietor attempted interference. Mrs. Ashman threw him down stairs. Then she smashed the contents of the room.

Baby Was Dead.

Frankfort, Ind., Feb. 15.—The baby of Mr. and Mrs. M. V. Combs of Mulberry met death in a very peculiar way. Mr. and Mrs. Combs, with the child, started to drive in a sleigh to visit Mrs. Combs' parents. To protect the child from the cold it was wrapped in heavy blankets. When they arrived at their destination they were horrified to find the child dead.

Caused Uneasiness.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 15.—Since the czar's return from Livadia the police have displayed unusual activity. There have been many houses searched and arrests, particularly during the last fortnight. This energy occasions uneasiness and rumor accounts for it by rumors regarding conspiracies. P. N. Molukoff, the celebrated historian, has been arrested.

Turf Winners.

At Tanforan—Genoa, Handicapper, Montanic, Advance Guard, Espirando, Greenock.

At Oakland—Ostler Joe, Phil Archibald, Corrigan, Sunello, Sad Sam, Clarando.

At New Orleans—Dousterswivel, The Elba, Chorus Boy, Strangest, Martin, Orion.

BOILING POT.

Electric Flashes Depicting the World's Haps and Mishaps.

Judge James Monroe Jackson died at Parkersburg, W. Va.

Daniel Flanagan, 82, editor of the Kenton (O.) Democrat, is dead.

Legal Tender, son of General Coxey, died of scarlet fever at Massillon, O.

General John B. Gordon robbed in Chicago of checks and papers valued at $1,000.

A quarrel over a woman resulted in the killing of John Friel by Patrick Gateris at Brazil, Ind.

Burglars wrecked with dynamite the railway station at River Forest, a Chicago suburb. Nothing taken.

A mad dog dashed into the recitation room of a Chicago school, biting four children and creating a panic.

Five persons injured in a coasting accident at Lafayette, Ind., Oliver Martin probably fatally. Sack ran into a tree.

Fire at Cairo, Ills., destroyed the wholesale house of Heine, Lewis & Company. The Bulletin building and other structures. Total loss $100,000.

RUNNING A NEWSPAPER.

An Editor's Advice to His Brother Editors.

"DON'T CHEAPEN YOUR OPINIONS."

"Remember, You Are the Great Thunder, and Save Your Strength and Sarcasm For Great Crises," Says J. H. Ferris, Editor of Joliet News—"Work, but Be Cheerful."

How lonesome it would be to you, brother editor, if you lived in a town where you could not get a just criticism of a fair proposition published in your home paper! How desperate you would feel! Therefore give every man with a decent opinion a fair opportunity to express himself regardless of color or politics. Take an active, substantial interest in your town and in all the best things—schools, libraries, churches, Y. M. C. A., W. C. T. U., hospitals, Masons, G. A. R., all sociability, improvements and enterprise. That is your business—what you were made for. Get the best men possible into office, and, stand by the constituted authorities as long as there is hope for law and order. If a Democrat or Republican makes a good official, say so and stand by it. One thing remember, the best men do not always wear the most showy clothing, and some have no particular blood to speak of.

A man born in the woods has opinions of his own and does not take his points from the boot owls or the shifting winds. Public opinion is often noise, and the devil is the noisiest factor in the business.

Do not cheapen your opinions. A long editorial department is sometimes a good feature when newsy in character, but the editor who has opinions upon everything, from predestination to a household dispute, is too gabby. Remember, you are the Great Thunderer. Save your strength and sarcasm for the great crises.

Never wabble. If you make a mistake, apologize, and do it with your whole strength and to the utmost satisfaction of the second party. But do not have entangling alliances. Allow no strings to be attached to the editorial room—that is, do not allow the central committeeman to pull you this way, your big job work friend another and the ticket agents, the landlord, the real estate speculators other ways. Hew to the line, hew with a mean ax, but be kind.

This cigarette smoking among women, prizefighting among men and pool selling is newspaper work and the work of those who wet their editorial fingers to ascertain which way the wind blows. Their reporters associate with disreputable classes and reflect that association in the papers.

Keep your paper clean always. Whenever the women folks are on your side, gain courage. They are pure in heart. They have the rising generation in mind and live with the children. They want goodness, for they have use for it in their business. They know its value.

Then be impartial in business. Do not jockey. You are not a horse trader any longer. You are on a high plane and cannot stoop to little things. Feel in business that you are still a Greeley, an Andrew Jackson or a George Washington. Do not publish foolish or improper advertisements. If one of your advertisers is tricky, let somebody else take him. Your ad. space is for sale, but you are still the boss, and the readers expect you to take the responsibility. Take it anyhow.

Then be industrious, enterprising, full of fire, and that is all we think there is of it, except to take care of your health. Don't be too serious. The world will still whirl on when you are dead. Work, but be cheerful, and be kind. When you get the mulligrubs, go fishing. Don't get drunk. Go fishing. All work, all doctrine, all preaching, makes Jack a dull preacher and a wearied reader.

Perhaps it would be best to rearrange and summarize as follows:

First.—Be honest, fearless, just, square and love your subscribers as yourself.

Second.—Always have the best paper though it kills the advertising. Work for others is just about the keynote of success.

Third.—Be enterprising. Show that there is fire in your arsenal and blood in your veins.

Fourth.—Be good natured.

Fifth.—Make the subscribers pay for their paper. The love of a dead beat is not pure.

Sixth.—Don't get gay. You cannot always make the subscriber butt his brains out against your stone wall. Never bulldoze unless you can make your point.

Seventh.—Go fishing every once in awhile.

These are probably not full directions. They were just dashed off, and perhaps something has been omitted, but they will help. If you don't see what you want, ask for it.—James H. Ferriss in Joliet (Ills.) News.

Archaeological Discovery.

Near the church of Flan-Couther, in the Canton Valais, Switzerland, there has just been unearthed an ancient Roman villa in splendid preservation. The professional details of the building excite enthusiastic admiration among Swiss architects.

Cheap Postage.

New Zealand proposes to send a letter to any part of the world included in the postal union for 2 cents. The theory is that increased business will eventually make the system self supporting.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

BY JAMES PEALE (1783)
THE SAVAGE PORTRAIT (1790)
BY ST. MEMIN (1798)
FROM THE HOUDON STATUE. (1788)
BY REMBRANDT PEALE. (1795)
FROM THE PAINTING BY TRUMBULL (1750—'92)

BEST KNOWN PORTRAITS OF WASHINGTON.

Famous and Authentic Portraits of Washington.

THE impression conveyed by the remark of no less a personage than the late Justice Field of the United States supreme court that there was no correct bust or portrait of Washington in America is undoubtedly erroneous. Although General Washington passed away many years before photography was discovered and perfected, the features of few men living in the age of portraiture by means of painting were so often delineated. It is a fact which can be authenticated by reference to history that the Father of His Country sat for his portrait to no less than 21 artists of some degree of eminence and to half as many more of whom the world at large never heard.

It may be true in essence that, as Robert Ingersoll has said, "nearly all the great historic characters are impossible monsters, disproportioned by flattery or by calumny deformed. We know nothing of their peculiarities or nothing but their peculiarities. Washington is now only a steel engraving. About the real man, who lived and loved and hated and schemed, we know but little. The glass through which we look at him is of such high magnifying power that the features are exceedingly indistinct." But if that be true it is surely not the fault of his contemporaries, for both pen and pencil as well as painter's brush have been often and skillfully employed in depicting not only the counterfeit presentment of Washington the man, but of Washington the soldier, lover, statesman, chief executive and gentleman farmer.

Tradition has it that the first portrait of Washington was made during a visit to Boston by the celebrated artist, John Singleton Copley, but this has not been verified. One of the first delineations of him after he reached his majority is a pen portrait in 1759 by a friend: "He may be described as being straight as an Indian, measuring 6 feet 2 inches in his stockings, and weighing 175 pounds. His frame is padded with well developed muscle, indicating great strength. His bones and joints are large, as are his hands and feet. He is wide shouldered, but has not a deep or round chest; is neat waisted, but is broad across the hips and has rather long legs and arms. His head is well shaped, though not large, but is gracefully poised on a superb neck. He has a large and straight, rather prominent nose, blue gray, penetrating eyes, which are widely separated and overhung by heavy brows. His face is long rather than broad, with high, round cheek bones, and terminates in a good, firm chin. He has a clear though rather colorless, pale skin which burns in the sun, a pleasing, benevolent though commanding countenance and dark brown hair, which he wears in a cue. His mouth is large and generally firmly closed, but from time to time discloses some defective teeth. His features are regular and placid, with all the muscles of his face under perfect control."

Incidentally, on one occasion Washington outlined his own figure, when, in 1783, he wrote to his London tailor for a "genteele suite of cloaths made of superfine broadcloth handsomely chosen" and directed him to "take measure of a gentleman who wears well made cloaths of the following size, to wit: six feet high and proportionately made, if anything rather slender than thick for a person of that height, with pretty long arms and thighs."

William Hazlitt, the English author, said of him: "Washington was grave in manners, but perfectly easy. There was a commanding air in his presence which compelled respect and forbade even a freedom toward him indefinitely of that species of awe which everyone felt in the influence of a great character. In every lineament, too, there was a polite gratefulness equal to any met with in the most polished individuals in Europe, and his smile was extraordinarily attractive. It was observed to me that there was an expression in Washington's face that no painter had succeeded in taking."

In confirmation of this statement the artist Sharples, who painted a master portrait of Washington in 1796, declared:

"It is not in the grasp of any painter to hold the dignity and mightiness of the great subject. There is a reserve, though not unconquered, passion working within him which rendered him somewhat painful subject."

"His face is handsome, noble and mild," wrote a distinguished French man, and Rochambeau's aide-de-camp said: "His handsome and majestic, while at the same time open, countenance perfectly reflects his moral qualities; he looks the hero. A shade of sadness overspreads his countenance which is not unbecoming and gives him an interesting air." Abigail Adams wrote in 1775: "Dignity with ease and complacency, the gentleman and soldier looked agreeably blended in him. Majesty marks every line and feature of his face."

The first authentic portrait of Washington was undoubtedly painted in the year 1772 by Charles Wilson Peale, who secured at different times no less than 14 sittings from his distinguished subject. Colonel Washington wrote to a friend at that time, "Mr. Peale having yielded to importunity, I am now, contrary to all expectations, under the hands of Mr. Peale, but in so grave, so sullen a mood, and now and then under the influence of Morpheus when some critical strokes are making, that I fancy the skill of this gentleman's pencil will be put to it to describe to the world what manner of man I am." Peale also painted the portraits of Mrs. Washington and her daughter, Martha Parke Custis, while at Mount Vernon. That of Washington represents him in the costume of a Virginia colonel—a dark blue coat faced with red and dark red waistcoat and breeches.

After this scarcely a year passed that the distinguished gentleman was not made the victim of some artist or other anxious to attach his name to a picture of one who would send it bounding down to posterity. Probably the most persistent of those who made his life at times so miserable were the Peales—first Charles Wilson, then James, who executed several portraits of him—and finally the former's son, Rembrandt, who had three exclusive sittings, the first when he was only 17 years old. One day in September, 1795, when Washington was in his second term the artist Stuart, who was probably a little jealous of his rivals' favors, remarked to Mrs. Washington, whose he casually met, that she had better hasten to her husband's protection, as Charles Wilson, James, Rembrandt and Raphael were "peaking him on the right side and on the left, behind and before!"

It is undoubtedly true that the great tion of the Revolution was frequently hailed almost beyond the limit of patience by the knights of the brush, who were well aware of the value of exploiting him to the utmost. He was indulgent to the Peales on account of the services and comradeship of Charles and James in the war, but that he was finally extremely wearied by their importunities is amply shown in his diary and some of his letters. Wherever he went—at Valley Forge amid the snows of winter in camp, in New York or in Philadelphia—he found a detachment of vagrant artists ready to attack him front, flank and rear.

Among those who painted Washington's portrait were Pierre Eugene Du Simitiere, a Frenchman of some note as an artist; William Dunlap and Joseph Wright. The last named had studied in Paris under the care of Benjamin Franklin. In the autumn of 1783 he painted a three-quarter portrait of Washington and afterward two others. It was Joseph Wright who painted Governor Clinton and the sitting for the United States mint, and the fact that considerable respect for the national government "in the days of Washington" once existed is shown by the fact that Washington once spoke of Stouton's portrait that it was the best for which he had ever sat. But Wright seemed to be generally unsatisfactory to his sitters. Washington once wrote of Wright's work: "He is a very good painter, but he was a frequent though not always a willing sitter. In 1776, at the request of his friend, John Jay, he sat to Wright, then in Philadelphia, and the artist left wrote: "The general recommended with great zeal nature to us about characteristics of an hour for the likeness, having but little time to spend, this being the last day of his stay in town." In January of the same year, while in Philadelphia to attend a council of war, he sat to Peale for a portrait which when finished was hung in the council chamber. Nine years afterward it was destroyed by a mob.

To whom has the great honor of posing been necessary to refer to Mount Vernon after the close of the war, when he had retired to Mount Vernon, where he had finally hoped to enjoy the rest that he had long been denied him. Among the busts that he sat for were those by Houdon, Ceracchi, Wright, Edwin and Hudson. Of the latter Washington wrote: "I sat to Mr. Edwin, a young artist of Philadelphia, who has modeled a bust of me in plaster of Paris, which is said to be a good likeness. Whether he will make anything of it in marble remains to be seen." Houdon, Mr. Paine writes, "is greatly admired portrait and historical painter, invited to come to take my picture, and I accepted, glad to go to the historical place he is about to draw." This gentleman stands in great estimation as a painter in England and comes recommended to me from Colonel Fairfax, Mr. Morris, Governor Dickinson, Mr. Hopkinson and others."

It was of Antoine Pine, a former pupil of Sir Joshua Reynolds, who was domiciled for three weeks at Mount Vernon, that Washington wrote quaintly to a friend: "In for a penny, in for a pound,' is an old adage. I am so hackneyed to the touches of painters' pencils that I am now altogether at their beck and call. The Painters are a troublesome race while they are delineating the lines of my face. It is a proof amongst many others of what habit and custom can accomplish. At first I was as impatient of the request and as restive under the operation as a colt in of the saddle. The next time I submitted very reluctantly, but with less flouncing. Now no dray horse moves more readily to the thill than I go to the painter's easel."

The great man wrote lightly of his sufferings, but at the same time he had a vivid recollection of the tortures he had endured two years previously at the hands of Artist Wright, who attempted what was probably the first life cast in plaster of his features. The operation was performed at Stony Hill, Washington's last Revolutionary headquarters. The young artist, who had taken a letter from Benjamin Franklin, was anxious to ameliorate the sufferings of his patient as soon as possible and hastily removed the plaster before it had sufficiently hardened, and in his

FOR SALE.

Frame dwelling of six rooms, two story and ell, one story part (new, but only 8 by 12) ft., on Lee St. Party does not reside here and offers it very cheap. Price $1,000.

Frame dwelling of five rooms on west Columbia street, good well, cistern, coal house, some small fruit, price $800.

Good new five room two story dwelling on Wood street, well, cistern, coal house. Price $1,000.

Four room frame house, well, cistern, coal house, all in so shape. Price $800.

Seven acre piece, 2½ miles of Marion, on a good cottage house, good orchard and cistern. Price $1,000.

Farm of 237 acres of land with 10 rooms, 2½ story brick house, cellar under all, fine wood work, excellent water about the house under cultivation, adapted to raising all kinds of grain and clover, located five miles from Fredericksburg, Virginia, navigation of rivers and head of navigation on Rappahannock river. Clear title. Will exchange for some Marion property and will give long time upon part at 6% interest. Price $15 per acre.

LIPPINCOTT BROS.,

Bennett Building. Phone 161.

Chase's Real Estate Corner.

1—We can have a bargain. Part of new frame cottage, Prospect street, 1 room, pays $180 per year on investment. Price $1,000.

2—Have another. Double house 10 rooms, rents for $301 per year. Rents good parties, taxes and insurance per year $30, this leaves net $186, this makes nearly 16 per cent. on investment. Price $1,600.

3—Still another. House of 7 rooms, large lot, near Steam Shop. $1,750.

We loan money at fair rates. Years on time.

CHASE REAL ESTATE & CO.,

PHONE 1901

Over Flocken's Drug Store.

VERY UNFORTUNATE

Mrs Frank Schrute, Who Resides South of City

Mrs. Frank Schrute, residing south of the city, is quite ill as the result of an accident which she sustained a couple of weeks since. Mrs. Schrute fell on the icy walk in her dooryard and broke one of her legs. She was alone on the premises and attempted to reach the rope of a dinner bell, to summon the natives. She fell again. Finally she was able to reach the house and a surgeon was summoned. Her age is so badly injured that complications have arisen which make her condition quite serious.

Word Received Here

Word was received here from Bellefontaine Thursday that Brock Mitchell, aged fifteen, who is well known here, died Wednesday night by asphyxiation. He was related to Mrs. Barker and family of east Center street.

Fire Near Prospect

The residence of Mrs. Julia Landon, just east of Prospect, was partially destroyed by fire Wednesday. The origin of the blaze is unknown. J. A. Kamp went down to Prospect that afternoon to make a view of the damages.

Probate Court

Jesse Thompson Bowler and Mary Louise Bipes and Clifford E. Gellet and Iva Alvina Drake have been licensed to marry.

San Diego, Cal.—A man who tallies exactly with the description of Pat Crowe, has been arrested here for attempting to pass counterfeit money. The Omaha authorities have been notified.

J. A. Schroeter made a business trip to Cincinnati Wednesday.

DAILY MARKET REPORT

Received by wire at 7 p. m.

EAST BUFFALO.

East Buffalo, Feb. 11.—Cattle—Receipts 3 cars on sale; market lower; no very good here. Fair butchers steers 3.90 @ 4.15; Cats 3.50 @ 3.75; good fat quotable 4.25 @ 4.40; cows poor to good 2.25 @ 3.50; veals liberal supply. Tops 7 @ 7.50; good 6.75 @ 6.75; common thin to fair 4 @ 5.50.

Hogs—Receipts 28 cars; market shade stronger. Nearly all grades 5.65 @ 5.70; bulk heavy 5.67½ @ 5.70; pigs, good natives, 5.65 @ 5.70; Western 5.50 @ 5.60; roughs 5.00 @ 5.35; stags 3.75 @ 4.25.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 50 cars; market lower. Top lambs 5.65 @ 5.65; culls to good 3.50 @ 5.50; sheep, top mixed, 4.25 @ 4.40; culls to good 2.25 @ 4.15; wethers 4.50 @ 4.75; best yearlings 4.70 @ 4.85.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Feb. 11.—Wheat lost ¾ @ ⅞c, and closed at the bottom price of the day. May sold at 76 to 76¾, down to 75½.

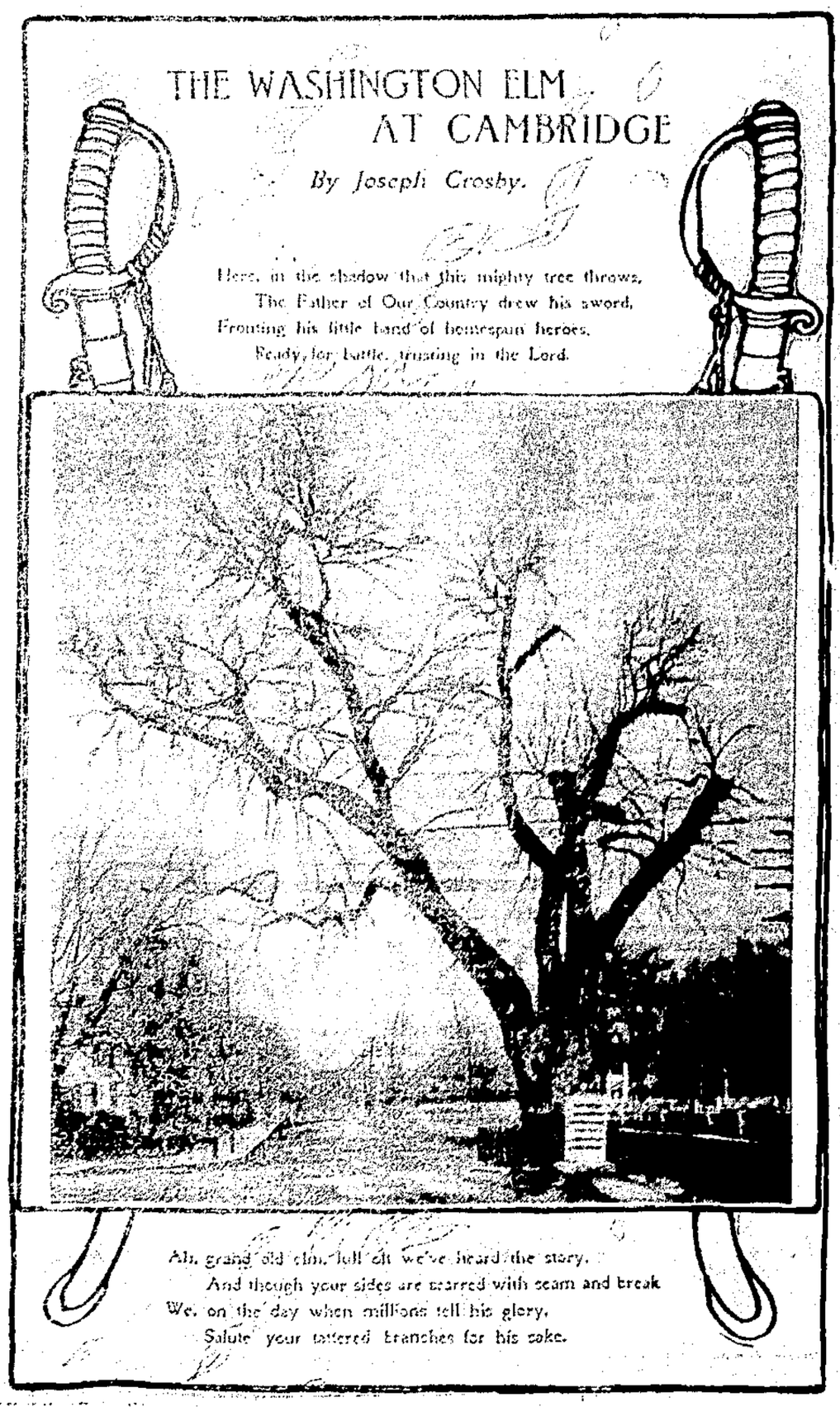
Corn ⅝c higher. May sold at 39¾ to 40⅜, closing at 40¼.

Oats ⅛c better. May sold at 25¾ to 25½.

Provisions higher, 22½c on pork, 2½c on lard and 7½c on ribs. Many products ranged: Pork 14.12½ to 14.25; lard 7.55 to 7.60; ribs 7.10 to 7.30.

TOLEDO.

Toledo, Feb. 11.—Wheat—Cash 75¾, May 81. Corn—No. 2 mixed, 40¾. Oats—No. 2 mixed 27. Rye—No. 2, 52½. Clover seed—Cash 7.20; March 7.25; old prime 5.70. Timothy 2.25.


THE WASHINGTON ELM AT CAMBRIDGE
By Joseph Crosby.
Here, in the shadow that this mighty tree throws,
The Father of Our Country drew his sword,
Fronting his little band of homespun heroes,
Ready for battle, trusting in the Lord.
Ah, grand old elm, tall elt we've heard the story,
And though your sides are scarred with scam and break
We, on the day when millions tell his glory,
Salute your tattered branches for his sake.

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Price, $1.50 Per Year, in Advance.

BY W. G. HARDING.

16 Pages 2 Parts.
PART ONE 8 PAGES.
PART TWO 8 PAGES.

SATURDAY.....FEBRUARY 16

Minister Wu seems quite determined in his efforts to civilize us.

Mr. McLean, as usual, contributed the cold shoulder to that silver wing banquet bill of fare.

General Charles Dick is reported to have a touch of rheumatism and limps just like Senator Hanna.

This is a fast age, but the distance from Lincoln to Lentz is too wide to be covered by one banquet.

The Commoner was fortunately established just in time to be on hand with advice to King Edward VII.

If Edward would only subscribe for the American newspapers he could easily learn how to become a grand good king.

Jack Dowie threatens to invade Mansfield. Jack Dowie in loth to give up that town. It has been one of his strongest advertising points.

Abraham Lincoln preserved the Union and laid the foundation for our national greatness, which pessimists and little Americans can not tear down.

It will soon be time for spring harbingers to resume business.—Wooster Daily Republican.

Spring harbingers are here now and are busy talking politics.

The president felicitated Queen Wilhelmina on her marriage, and Queen Wilhelmina thanked the president very much. Now we may all be very perfunctorily happy if we try.

"The people of Cuba are, and of right ought to be, free and independent." Still, if there is ever going to be an annexation ball, Uncle Sam ought to have the first dance with the blackeyed beauty.

The election of McKinley and Roosevelt was completed in the joint session of the senate and house Wednesday. The occasion, however was not attended with any vociferous noises.

King Edward VII starts off with the approval of Dick Croker. The Tammany chieftain says the new king is all right. By doing what is right Edward will be able no doubt to live down the odium of Croker's tribute.

"Persons having real estate contiguous to army reservations are realizing the benefits of the anti-canteen order," says the Washington Post. Yet the person who suggested this outcome of the elimination of the canteen runs the risk of being charged with being an enemy of temperance.

When McLean decided not to go to the Columbus silver pow-wow his motion acted upon the mind of Doc Norton in Ohio politics the minds of McLean and Norton are twins. When McLean decided not to attend the J. J. L. banquet it was a cinch that Norton would reach a similar determination. The Columbus crowd had no fascination for them.

While members of congress and Democratic legislatures are expressing their sympathy for the Boers, Hon. Webbie Davis is busy overseeing the construction of his Kansas City skyscraper, which it has been suggested, he should call the Kruger block. Without being able to solve the depths of Webbie's conscience, but viewed from a financial standpoint, it would seem that he has all the better of the Boer sympathy racket.

Not all of the local questions in Ohio are bringing grist to Mr. Foraker's senatorial mill.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Is it, then, to be assumed that Foraker, as well as Governor Nash, is to be a victim of the governor's effort to uphold the law? If, to figure on a very remote possibility, Mr. Foraker should be defeated for re-election, who would claim the victory, the sainted Pearly Baker or the Cincinnati friends of the pug-uglies?

What a wonderful opportunity for making speches is the Lincoln anniversary. Orators with chances few and far between seize upon his name to electrify banqueters throughout the country which Lincoln loved so well and so truly. The occasion used to be utilized by Republicans, but Democrats are beginning to seize upon the name and fame of the man who was at one time villified by their party to let off a flood of oratory. It will not, however, hurt the memory of Lincoln and will do the Democrats good.

Hon. Seth W. Brown, a Republican member of congress from Ohio, is receiving considerable notoriety through the introduction of a resolution declaring it to be the intention of the United States to relinquish the sovereignty of the Philippines. This was Brown's last chance to make himself notoriously conspicuous, and he took advantage of the opportunity. He is winding up what will probably be his last term in congress, at least as a Republican. The people of his district made arrangements last fall for his retirement. That is probably what's the matter with Brown. It seems quite natural for some public men who have been turned down to become the critics of their party's policies. Brown is one of them, and therefore what he offers as a Republican in opposition to the Republican Philippine policy can have no more weight than the antagonism of the most rabid of the anti-imperialistic Democrats. The flopper who flops after his political ambition has received a check always has his season of glory, but it is short; he receives applause, as Brown is receiving applause from his former opponents, but people do not put great faith in his sincerity, neither do they place a high value on his opinions. The flopper should be welcome to his hour of sweet revenge.

The Lincoln birthday is crowding hard upon the George Washington anniversary in the line of popular observance. Meanwhile the winter debating societies will hammer away at the question whether Lincoln or Washington has been of greater service to the country.

WHERE THEY DO SOMETHING.

The recent performances in the way of joint-smashing have turned the eyes of the country in the direction of Kansas, a state which gives the country an almost continuous performance in the way of startling things. The natural conclusion is that the Sunflower state is inhabited by a queer people. The state is thus often done an injustice. Kansas should not be judged by the cranks who make themselves conspicuous, while the element which has really been a benefit to the state, the balance wheel as it were, which has kept the commonwealth within the limits of common sense, has been relegated to the rear. The Mrs. Diggses, the Mrs. Leases, the Mrs. Nations, the Jerry Simpsons and the Luellens have all come to the top like a bad egg, while the conservative element which has anchored the state to reason and sanity, has kept in the background of the enterprise and progress which has made all that is best in its history.

The New York Sun, in an endeavor to account for the strange things that are done in Kansas, says quite truthfully:

"Perhaps prenatal influences have left their strong mark on the State. In the conflict between a Free Soiler and Border Ruffian, a type was developed somewhat like that of Cromwell's men, as great at holding forth as at shooting. Begotten of the Illite and Sharp's rifles, Bleeding Kansas still keeps the traces of the fierce zeal, the unbending consciousness of righteousness and the fighting temper of the earlier time. An excitable, enthusiastic, proselyting disposition seems common to it. There is an immense amount of spouting and ranting, much or most of it sincere. Eccentric and picturesque individuals abound, such as hung about the skirts of the anti-slavery agitation. Talk and action have sharp angles. The blizzard is blowing always in the brain. Around the common sense of the majority of the people, the thunder of the crank minority is always muttering or booming.

"Surely there never was in all the wards of Bedlam a queerer set of moonstruck men and women than danced along the roads of Kansas Populism. It was a sort of tartanism, albeit the grasshopper and not the tarantula had nipped the dancers. It was a costly business for Kansas, but it was a curious spectacle. For there was something spectacular and theatrical about the Populism as there is about the smaller show which Mrs. Nation is giving. Stage plays may not greatly prosper in the Kansas farming districts, but the people have their amusements and Populism has been one of them. The Populists were frantic singers. They were strong in festivals and powwowings. They were rich in prophetesses. Their conventions were frequent and loud. Populist young women refused to marry non-Populist young men. Harlequin and Columbine, Jerry Simpson and Mrs. Lease, delighted the crowds. A serious emotional play, with numerous comic characters and interludes. Great excitement and some grotesqueness were the characteristics of Populism. On its serious side it indicated a great capacity for emotion in the regions of politics and political economy, sciences not naturally sentimental."

It is not so much a question how long Mrs. Nation will occupy the center of the stage in Kansas, as who will be the next hair-brained individual to succeed her?

IS MARION AWAKE TO HER INTERESTS?

The Star quotes the following paragraph from the Galion Leader on the subject of the Mt. Vernon electric railway enterprise:

"Marion people are very anxious to have the road and have just completed a new survey from Mt. Gilead, which resulted in shortening the proposed line about two miles when is quite considerable in railway building. They are straining every effort to get the road to run to their city and Galion must needs hustle to beat them out. People of Johnsville and the other small towns to the south are working hard to have the line built to Galion, as they are acquainted here and would rather trade here. But it's a sure thing that if Marion gets the road the trade will go with it and Galion can go begging so far as that territory is concerned."

We are not so sure about the people of Marion "straining every effort" to get the road to run to this city. If the Star were inclined to find fault it would be that the people of Marion are not doing half enough straining in the direction our esteemed Galion contemporary suggests. The above paragraph shows, however, the spirit of rivalry that is animating the larger towns about us on the subject of interurban electric railways. Galion and Bucyrus, already tied together with a line, like it so well that they want to be connected with other towns. There is a spirit of enterprise abroad, which has its foundation in the material advantages to be gained by interurban electric railway service. Are the Marion business men alive to the situation?

Marion is at this time the objective point of a number of electric railways which have an existence on paper only. There have been so many, in fact, mentioned from time to time, during the winter, that many people have doubtless felt bewildered as to which is which, and as a result may have had their incredulity aroused. But these numerous enterprises have demonstrated one thing beyond question: We have reached an era of electric railway building. The times are propitious. Eastern capital is seeking investment, and something besides surveys and profiles must certainly come of all this talk. Marion should have all of these projected railways. We can not have too many. This city is the natural trading center for the people of a large radius of territory. Our business houses are superior to any that can be found outside the large cities, and every increased facility for reaching them should find local encouragement.

Among the electric roads now being talked of is the Mt. Vernon, Mt. Gilead and Marion road, the one which is stirring Galion business men. This line would serve the people southeast of us. Another is that now being surveyed from here to Bucyrus, giving this city a northern feeder. And another is projected over a northwestern route to Marseilles. Still another is the Marion, Green Camp, Prospect and Richwood line, traversing a rich territory. The latter is an exclusively local enterprise, and Marion has always been partial to local enterprises. Its projectors are all Marion men, who have already proceeded with much of the preliminary work necessary to insure an early completion of the road, all things proving favorable.

The Star does not know that any of these lines have asked or will ask assistance, one way or another, but the opportunity for moral support at least always presents itself when such enterprises are under consideration. The Star has never wanted for faith in the progressive spirit of Marion, when the welfare of the city and its business interests have been under consideration. The history of Marion's progress is a record of the enterprise of her citizens when the material welfare of the city was to be advanced.

Interurban railways are not an untried experiment. A current writer of experience says: "The possibilities of the interurban electric lines can not be estimated. If the same ratio is continued in the next ten years a perfect network of these traction lines throughout the states of the Central West will be constructed." The same writer says that "without exception, the merchants in the terminal towns and the towns through which these interurban lines pass, report a large increase in their business immediately noticeable upon the completion of these lines."

The future is roseate with possibilities in the way of material advantages, comforts and pleasures which the interurban lines bring, and enterprising towns and communities are alert to these possibilities.

Is Marion awake to her interests?

The efforts of the Minnesota legislature to regulate marriage has inspired the Cleveland Press to make on the subject, some very sensible remarks, interwoven with a pretty sentiment, when it says: "We have in mind a picture of a strong man, full of vitality, who was attracted to a bit of a woman, frail, not handsome in face or figure, but blessed with great eyes that showed a soul too big for a half-nourished body, that was sick and never could be well. And the man loved the little woman. From her he gained ambition, courage, sympathy, trust. Through her he was more quick to detect sorrow and assuage suffering, and his whole world centered about her. When the time came that he could make her his wife there was no thought in his mind except that she was the most beautiful woman on earth, who had glorified his life by sharing his home. That is not a romance, it is a true story of two hearts. It is repeated every hour. It is what makes homes happy, and the legislature that attempts to regulate love will have to settle with the people." There is little doubt that there are some marriages that it would seem should be prevented, but marriage is a too delicate subject for the average legislature to handle without obliterating much of all that is best in the sacred rite. As the Press says, the legislature that attempts to regulate love will have to settle with the people.

Mrs. Carrie Nation has reached the point in her exciting career where she charges an admission to her little short-stab speeches. Nearly all modern reformers come to it sooner or later.

We are assured by a Frenchman, M. Marcel Prevost, that kissing is not going to be eliminated, that the habit is here to stay. And so far as we are concerned he is right.

Mrs. Carrie Nation found a grandson among the Chicago "hellhounds." It was probably one of the most pathetic incidents in the Kansas crusader's experience.

Mr. Quay says he was not particularly anxious to return to the senate. Uncle John Wanamaker will have trouble in getting any comfort out of that statement.

ANOTHER BIG SHOW IN LONDON

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.

of the Ashanti expedition and expressed sympathy for the victims of the Indian famine. Then addressing the members of the house of commons, the king said: "Gentlemen, every care has been taken to limit the amount of the estimate for the year, but the naval and military requirements of the country, especially the outlay for the South African war, have involved an inevitable increase.

"The demise of the crown renders necessary the renewal of the provisions of the civil list. I place unreservedly at your disposal those hereditary revenues which were so placed by my predecessors, and I have commanded that the papers necessary to a full consideration of the subject be laid before you.

"My lords and gentlemen, proposals will be submitted to your judgment for increasing the efficiency of my military forces, and for certain changes in the constitution of the court of final appeals rendered necessary by recent expansion of the empire. The education laws should be amended, and the legislation prepared regulating the voluntary sale by landlords to occupying tenants in Ireland; also legislation amending factory and workshop acts, and for a better administration concerning the care of lunatics, the laws of public health, and acts for the prevention of drunkenness.

"I pray that Almighty God may continue to guide you in your conduct and your deliberations, and that He may bless them with success."

The black rod then backed out and Speaker Gully left his chair and, preceded by the mace carrier, led the march into the house of lords. The members followed him decorously at first, but realizing that the space reserved for them was insufficient to accommodate more than one-fourth of their number, they soon began to push, shove and jostle one another and nearly forced the speaker to run along the hall in undignified manner with the members of the commons trooping behind him like a pack of schoolboys. All of them entered the presence of the king panting and in unseemly haste. They were rushing one another for favorable positions as King Edward rose to read his speech.

VILLAGE OF AGOSTA

Is To Be Connected with the World by a Phone Line.

Agosta, Feb. 15.—Frank Wilson has moved to town and will take charge of the stave and wood business here.

Mrs. Wm. Gongway is suffering an attack of the grip.

Mr. Konkle of LaRue, visited at the Thos. Moon home Wednesday.

Jos. Leonard and William Knittin of LaRue, were in town Monday in the interest of the local telephone company. Enough subscribers were secured to bring a line here.

Miss Ruah Sweet returned Monday from Marseilles, where she had been visiting relatives.

Rev. E. J. Webster is holding a very successful meeting at Mt. Olive church.

Will Beckley went to Farmland Sunday to take charge of the Big Four office.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Manly got into a row Tuesday that ended in a fight. Marshal Carey was called and Manly was put in the lockup until Wednesday when he was released by Mayor Johnston by promising to go and sin no more.

Elijah Orr has secured work at the steam shovel shops and will move to Marion next week.

Bert Smith has moved back to Agosta after staying ten days in Prospect.

Master Otis Johnston is sick.

Isaac Dickason has sold his farm to Joseph Gillespie, and will try his fortune in the West.

The village has another saloon. Charles Lamb is proprietor.

WIRELESS SERVICE ACROSS THE OCEAN

New York, Feb. 15.—The Sun editorially announced a new Tesla invention. It says:

"The Sun is authorized to state that the plans for the machinery of wireless telegraphy to signal across the ocean have been completed and a site for the plant selected by Nikola Tesla, and that the project will at once be actively begun. It is estimated that the time required to perfect the apparatus will be about eight months. We have received inquiries of late as to Mr. Tesla's place among inventors and as to his credentials to fame. We don't know about these things, but we do know that it is Tesla, who has given to the world what is perhaps the most precious invention of the time, the electrical transmission of power, and we have seen the letter in which Professor Slaby of Berlin, calls him the 'Father of Wireless Telegraphy.'

"Will his gorgeous vision, described above, be realized? We don't know. We must let doubt and incredulity gnaw upon the bare statement."

PRESIDENTS REMEMBERED.

Washington, Feb. 15.—President McKinley received a number of pretty valentines in Thursday's mail. The dainty remembrances were evidently all from childish admirers and the president was much pleased with the kindly interest from his little correspondents. All the valentines were from the West and nearly all of these from Ohio.

Probate Court.

Homer M. Messenger and Myrta J. Whitemiller have been licensed to marry.

Goods Delivered Free.

McCLAIN'S.

Goods Delivered Free.

Y. M. C. A. BUILDING.

Are You Going to Furnish a Home?

If so, we are the people to see. We furnish everything you need. You spend your money all at one place and you know it counts more in discounts and premiums than when you scatter it around among half a dozen stores...where you get nothing but regular price. Then we deliver goods anywhere free. Think this over and come in for a look.

EVERYTHING FOR THE HOME

MUCH ENJOYMENT

Is Being Taken by Those Living in the Vicinity of LaRue Out of the Fine Sleighing.

SEVERAL SWELL SOCIAL AFFAIRS

Make the Past and Present Weeks Notable Ones in the Social Circles of the Big Scioto Village—Patriotic Teachers—Word of a Death Is Received.

LaRue, Feb. 15.—A. J. Jones returned home from a trip to Indianapolis Saturday morning.

Mrs. John Ault entertained her Sunday-school class at her home on High street Saturday evening. Dainty refreshments were served.

Miss Jennie Thomas of Scott Town is visiting relatives here.

Mr. Barton, who went to Memphis, Tennessee, to work in a stave factory, has returned home and is employed in the stave factory at this place.

Clarence Sutton was at Kenton Wednesday.

Miss Marguerite Cramer has recovered from her recent illness, and returned to her home at Marion.

Miss Bibler of Morral is visiting at the home of her aunt, Mrs. Milton Morral, north of town.

Will Drake is recovering from a severe attack of the grip.

Mr. John Peters, assistant High school teacher, attended the funeral of Miss Hattie Peters Tuesday at Marion.

Grant Copeland was at Marion Tuesday.

Miss Anna Glick of Columbus visited her brother, Frank, several days this week.

About nine couples from this place drove to the home of Mrs. Mame Boyd at Mt. Victory, Monday evening, and were royally entertained by the charming hostess. A four-course luncheon was served.

Benton Bonner, Jr., is lying dangerously ill of consumption, at his home west of town.

Miss Grace Baldwin and Miss Lillian Raub, two teachers in the public schools, have purchased life-size pictures of Lincoln and Washington, and are having the same framed to hang in their respective rooms.

Mrs. W. F. Knittin received word Monday from Latty that her brother Howard's baby had died at that place.

Miss Annie Phillips and Miss Hollandshead of Marseilles attended the Arena concert, Tuesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. John Fink are guests at the C. M. Stahl home this week.

George D. DeLander was at Tiffin this week visiting friends and looking after his property at that place.

Mrs. J. C. Sutton is convalescent after a severe attack of the grip.

Henry Krein has moved his family from Kenton to the Stephen New property on north High street.

Miss Mazie Bell and her friend, Miss Ruah Sweet, spent Friday with Marseilles friends.

Mrs. Henderson and daughter, Eva, Mrs. Henry Raub and Mrs. I. S. Clements were at Kenton Thursday, attending the funeral of their uncle, Mr. James Demerest.

Henry Raub was at Columbus this week on business.

Miss Hardin of near Caledonia was the guest of her brother, Nelson Hardin, the past week.

Mrs. Ira Williams is slowly recovering from her recent illness.

Six couples from Kenton were entertained at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Stahl, Wednesday.

Mrs. I. B. Patterson entertained the Twentieth Century Reading club at her home on north High street Tuesday afternoon. Refreshments were served. The club will meet next Tuesday at the home of Mrs. J. C. Spaulding.

Mr. J. White of Broadway is visiting his brother, Mr. Sam White.

Mr. Clark Longshore, who is working near Harpster, spent Sunday at his home in this place.

Nathan Baker is confined to his home on Vine street by sickness.

Mrs. Will Sager, who has been dangerously ill, is slowly recovering.

Mr. Pommert of Caledonia spent Thursday with friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Uncapher of Bellefontaine avenue are both ill of the grip.

A HEROINE

Blossoms Out at Gurley—Former Citizen Killed Last Week.

Gurley, Feb. 15.—Howard Tongnet was calling on friends in the neighborhood Thursday.

George Hageman was out from Marion Thursday looking after farming interests.

Charles Linscott has returned from a month's visit with relatives in Athens county.

Mrs. M. C. Needles has returned home after a few weeks' visit with her parents at Kildeer.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Miller, Wednesday, a son.

Ross Wade, the boy who was thrown from an Erie freight last summer and had his leg crushed, is now walking around on an artificial limb.

James Crowley and Emmet Metz were down from LaRue and took part in the debate at the literary meeting Thursday evening.

The news was received here last Saturday that Walt Miller, a former resident of this place, was killed by a boiler explosion in one of the pumping stations, in the oil fields of Wood county.

John E. Wadell was in the neighborhood on business Friday.

Grant Wade of Nevada is here visiting relatives.

Several of our young people attended a party given by Miss Coulter, near Agosta Monday evening and report a very pleasant time.

Dr. A. M. Crane and Miss Crane were calling on friends here Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Cooper, Mrs. D. Carr and Wm. Diehl are recovering from the grip.

Matthew Ford, while out driving Monday afternoon, stopped to assist a teamster, whose wagon had slipped from the icy road in to the gutter, leaving his spirited horse standing unhitched. The teamster used his whip quite freely which frightened Mr. Ford's horse, and soon it was speeding away, leaving Mr. Ford far behind. Miss Raub, the local school mistress, beheld the runaway and instead of crumbling a fence, as a timid young lady would have done, she heroically stood her ground and caught the frightened animal by the bits as it reached her, holding it until Mr. Ford came up out of breath, but very grateful.

TO PROTECT WIDOWS.

St. Louis, Feb. 15.—The South St. Louis widows' protective league is being formed by Mrs. Caroline Reuss, and its membership limit of 100 widows will soon be reached at the present rate of enrollment. Its main object is sociability, but an insurance feature is also contemplated, members to be allowed $2 per week during illness, and the society paying $50 toward funeral expenses in case of death.

HANDWRITING EXPERTS GIVEN KNOCK-OUT BLOW

New York, Feb. 15.—The handwriting experts who have figured in many prominent criminal cases recently, received a knockout blow yesterday. Justice Fursman, who is hearing the Dr. Kennedy murder case, refused to admit the testimony of Expert Wm. J. Kinsley, who sought to make comparisons between the admitted and disputed writings of the defendant, and express an opinion as to the result of the comparisons.

The basis of the refusal was that Kinsley was not familiar with the handwriting of the defendant, and was not competent to compare the disputed writing of the defendant with that conceded to be his. The justice said that he had given the matter much thought and was sure that he was right.

This decision will have an important effect upon the case of Roland B. Molineux, convicted of the murder of Mrs. Kate J. Adams and whose conviction was brought about largely by the testimony of handwriting experts. Barton S. Weeks, Molineux's attorney, was present at the Kennedy trial today and took marked interest in the decision.

Kinsley was to have testified in regard to the writing on the $13,000 check found on the body of Dolly Reynolds, Kennedy's alleged victim.

Appleton, Wis.—Fire Chief E. L. Anderson lost his life last night while fighting the flames which partly destroyed the Kimberly paper mills. The damage done to the plant is estimated at $400,000.

Sample Sweaters

Do you want an exclusive style sweater? Something different than anybody else is wearing? If so, stop in any time this week and make your selection from sample line sent us on memorandum.

Over 100 styles to select from...Men's, Boys', Misses' and Children's sizes. All gems and made by the best sweater manufacturer in this country.

Come in as early as possible as those not sold must be returned within a few days.

KLEINMAIERS

ON THE CORNER.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

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WALDO INSTITUTE

It Comes to an End With the Excellent Session Held at Bland's Hall Thursday Afternoon.

THE ATTENDANCE IS HIGH CLASS

Fully Six Hundred Are Present in the New Hall To Gain Information as to the Best Methods To Be Pursued by the Farmers To Get Best Results.

The sixth annual meeting of the Marion County Farmers' Institute was opened in Bland's hall at Waldo at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning with an unusually large attendance.

In past years a great deal of interest in the Institute work has been manifested by farmers of Waldo township, and all have united in an endeavor to make the sessions assume a character such as the up-to-date agriculturalist can not afford to miss, along with the valuable lessons to be gleaned from the addresses delivered by the able speakers employed to act in the capacity of instructors upon such occasions.

The speakers present at this time are practical farmers whose valuable experience in the various channels of farm work has placed them in the front rank of enlightened producers. They are Mr. George E. Scott and Mr. O. E. Bradfute, the former having been a frequent visitor in this county and has been instrumental in the success of numerous institute meetings in the past, while the latter, although coming as a stranger on this occasion, was made none the less welcome, and as a speaker demonstrated his ability to the satisfaction of all interested.

Wednesday Morning.

The program was opened Wednesday morning with devotional exercises led by Rev. Philip Stelnhage, pastor of the German Reform church at Waldo.

Mr. David Bower, a representative citizen of Waldo, on behalf of the residents of Waldo and Waldo township, delivered an address of welcome and, in well selected remarks, expressed best wishes for the meeting and those in attendance. Mr. Bower reviewed the many advantages of such associations, both socially and otherwise, afforded by gatherings of the kind.

In response to Mr. Bower's hospitable welcome, President Charles Unangst made a very brief address, but long enough to express appreciation of the kind words of the preceding speaker.

Mr. O. E. Bradfute, who is one of the foremost stock raisers in Ohio, or for that matter, in the country, and who owns and operates a magnificent stock farm in Greene county, was introduced, and devoted some time to a free discussion of the calf and how to best meet the needs of the calf to secure a profitable issue.

The speaker said that he began his training as a boy in caring for calves under the watchful eyes of one of the leading stock men of his community. In opening he said it was doubtless all right to leave the young stock to the care of a boy so far as the training of the boy was concerned, but such an important item on the farm was not to be left to the exclusive supervision of one whose judgment had not been matured by experience. The boy should be at all times under the eye of some one older.

In raising stock, Mr. Bradfute said, the first point to take into consideration was pedigree, and that a calf should be carefully bred to fit the particular niche for which it is fuende. Like produces like, and after a stock raiser has made a start with the profitable strains it is quite easy to keep on the easy as well as the agreeable side of stock raising.

As to points on the cheapest and best line to follow in rearing a calf, the speaker preferred that the youngster's birth should occur in the spring, as the consumption of expensive food does not in that case begin until the following fall, while the calf born in the fall will not have access to that most inexpensive good, grass, until the following spring. He recommended that as soon as a calf is born the owner should make it a point to worm into the best graces of both cow and calf, and, by gentleness, arouse a confidence and friendship that can but redound to the benefit of all concerned. Don't milch the cow until the calf has had its first luncheon as nature so intended things, and secreted a fluid in the cow's udder which makes the calf's first meal its most important one.

The Speaker gave instructions covering the entire scope of the industry and extra kindness as one of the fundamental principles on which success is based. Among Mr. Bradfute's instructions he advised frequent milching of the cow so that the calf will always have fresh milch, and cited the fact that a calf should be given no solid food until it is fourteen days old, as it does not learn that it has a cud until that time, and for want of knowledge of that mechanism would not be able to digest its food. Don't overfeed, and to prevent this the patent buckets on the market are recommended if care is taken to see that they are always clean.

Mr. Bradfute said that many milch cows were ruined by letting the calf run with the mother at all times and thereby teaching the cow to give milk at any old time and not at the regular intervals when milching is usually done.

At this point in the program the quartet composed of Messrs. William Abbot, Delbert Benedict, George Michaels and Edwin Dowling, rendered a couple of fine vocal selections which were received with much appreciation.

Mr. George E. Scott, the other state speaker, concluded the exercises of the morning with an excellent review of the scientific side of the farmers' occupation so far as it pertains to fertilizer, organic and inorganic. Mr. Scott was prevented from speaking at length on the subject owing to a severe attack of the grip, from which he is suffering.

The speaker began with a reference to the early discoveries in the chemistry of plant food and traced the progress made since men first began to realize that the man, who filters out of the soil its fertility without giving anything in return, must fail. A broken down, disintegrated soil, that will not raise blue beans, is found in hundreds of localities, where the owners could today be reaping profits from the best of land if the simplest rules of fertilizing had been observed.

As to the best grade of fertilizers, Mr. Scott stated that the South Carolina rock treated with sulphuric acid ranks among the best, although the growth of clover, alfalfa, cow peas and sword beans are good in replenishing the soil. The speaker also referred to the success of the farmers, who have followed no particular method of fertilizing, but have not neglected it however, and have met the required end by one means or another. He said it was possible for a man to become unconsciously a scientific former and supported his statement with the success of the men mentioned. Proper fertilizing has much to do in bringing crops through a season of drought and as the rainfall in Ohio has been greatly diminished in the past years by various causes fertilization becomes all the more necessary.

Mr. Scott advised the study of chemistry on the farm, and said that arousing an interest in chemistry on the part of the boys was one of the best ways to keep them on the farm.

Wednesday Afternoon.

The initial number of the afternoon program was a talk on the raising of clover, alfalfa, cow peas and sword beans, and was full of good points for the farmer. Mr. Scott reviewed the respective merits of the plants and gave directions as to the methods to be followed in seeding, etc. Cow peas grow sometimes where clover will not, and require about a bushel and a peck for seeding an acre of ground. There is much that recommends them to the farmer and sword beans have given results that are surprising.

The next number was a vocal selection by the male quartet, accompanied by Mrs. C. Weiser on the organ.

S. O. Young gave a long, but entertaining talk on the use and abuse of woodland. Mr. Young said that our Heavenly Father has given the people of the United States a wonderful gift in the way of a beautiful land, one such as Moses described to his people before entering the promised land. The speaker said there was a time when every acre wrested from the forest was an added blessing, but that day has passed in Marion county. The climate has been made more variable, the winds and floods are more destructive, the rainfall has been made insufficient to the needs of the crops by the cutting away of the timber. It is now almost impossible to raise fruits of any kind, and the natural homes of the birds which protect the crops from the ravages of insect life have been destroyed. In this connection Mr. Young said it was a disgrace for any woman to wear a stuffed bird on her hat, and there should be laws to prevent it as well as forestry laws which would aid in preserving what timber is left and stimulate the growth of more. In many cases farmers have been so wasteful with their wood that they have gone to the point of removing every shade tree from their farms. A case was cited of a farmer near Green Camp owning a farm from which every tree of every kind had been removed.

Mr. Young was followed by Miss Ida Augenstine, who read a short paper on the care of poultry, and the buildings that are devoted to the purpose.

R. F. Williams, a leading breeder of swine, gave a very short, but interesting, address on that branch of farm industry, and O. E. Bradfute described the up-to-date stock farm, its location and the kind of man who should be in charge of it. Mr. Bradfute picked a south slope for the farm where the stock could have plenty of sunshine in the winter and early spring, and stated that the person operating it should be strictly up-to-date in his manners, dress and, above all things, in his home. The gentleman is a first class representative of his class and from his appearance lives very close to his lofty ideals.

Wednesday Evening.

Waldo's brand new hall was filled to overflowing Wednesday evening with those anxious to witness the observance of the splendid program prepared for the evening session of the institute. Farmers drove in from all the surrounding district, and the townspeople were out in full force to enjoy the excellent literary and musical program promised for the occasion.

An orchestra from Delaware conducted by leader Sparks was present and during the interval between the assembling of the crowd and the opening of the exercises rendered several nice selections, which were received with applause. Those in charge of the meeting at Waldo were greatly pleased over the engagement of the organization.

Miss Ruth Hewalt, who possesses more than ordinary ability as a reader, was announced as the first contributor to the entertainment of the evening, and read a valuable paper embodying her ideas of life on the farm and the duties of the young woman so fortunate as to find herself identified with the farm.

Mr. O. E. Bradfute of Cedarville was the star speaker of the evening, and pleased everybody with his explanation of how he became a farmer and why he remains one. The speaker began with a beautifully worded reference to the birth of Christ, and the message of "Peace on earth, good will to men," which was first received by the countrymen and tender of flocks, and was later disseminated among the brethren in the cities and the towns.

Mr. Bradfute stated that the effects of that message are to be seen in the country today in quiet, peaceful homes, where contentment reigns supreme, and the dread wolf of want is unknown. Referring to the country as an ideal home for the boy or girl, he stated that the youngster who was reared in the lap of nature on the farm, would have in after years genuine cause for rejoicing, as there and there only could lessons be learned which must have a most important bearing on the after life. In support of his argument he referred to the great men who have figured in the history of the country and marked their humble beginning, and their training in the little old red schoolhouses gracing the country cross-roads.

Mr Bradfute said that he fully realized how boys in the country at times regarded with envy the opportunities for pleasure which their city brothers shared, but he presented the dark side of the picture of city life, which is not an open page to the country lad and showed how great a treat was given poor city children by the wealthy men, who provided funds for an annual excursion into the country, and gave them a passing glance of what God has provided for his children, where nature could be seen rejoicing in wood and field. Thousands of dollars are spent every year in these little excursions, he said, and they are regarded by the children taking part in them as the one great treat which the year brings.

The speaker stated that there has never been a time when the country was not the best place to bring up a boy and all the boy needed to make him contented was the facts presented in a way that he could understand. As to the daily labor incurred by connection with the farm, Mr. Bradfute pointed out that success would crown the efforts of no man without work, and so far as extraordinary hard work was concerned the time had passed when life on a farm meant a life of drudgery. This is the day when muscle is not needed as badly in the every day work of the agriculturalist as brains, and there is as great a chance for a display of talent as in any occupation or profession in the world. Many farmers feel that they have sons who are calculated best for a profession that calls for no manual labor and make the mistake of choosing one or more for medicine and law and pick the dullest one for the farm. The farm is properly a place for a bright mind, and it is as honorable and as agreeable work as any person can devote themselves to.

The speaker produced a word picture of prevailing conditions in the large towns and cities, comparing the long hours and cramped conditions surrounding office employes with the trials of isolation which must of necessity be endured in the country and showed in the brightest of colors why any man or boy of ordinary intelligence should prefer to remain in the country.

Mr. George E. Scott of Mt. Pleasant made a short talk on "Facts and Fancies" which consisted chiefly of funny stories.

The program concluded with an instrumental selection by the orchestra.

Thursday Morning.

Waldo celebrated St. Valentine's day with the second day's session of the farmers' institute, and everybody took a day off to enjoy the good things provided in the way of entertainment.

When the meeting was called to order at 10 a. m., close to 600 people were crowded into the fine new hall which an enterprising resident of the little city has just completed.

No crowd can resist the blandishments of Uncle Jerry Ellmaker, and Uncle Jerry was there and had everybody in the best of humor when the initial number of the program was announced by the presiding officer.

Rev. Philip Stelnhage led the devotional exercises and Mr. O. E. Bradfute was then introduced to discuss a topic in which he is deeply interested, "How To Produce the Modern Beef Animal."

The speaker illustrated his lecture with a large collection of paintings of the finest beeves the country has ever produced, along with pictures of some that from a butcher's standpoint, were far short of the ideal. The views were intended to convey just where the bumps of value were located on a beef, while instructions followed as to the precise incident to increasing the weight of porter house, sirloin and round steaks in a given individual.

The first point which Mr Bradfute insisted should be given careful consideration was the breeding. He impressed it on the minds of his hearers that a "yellow hammer" could not be converted into an acceptable article of food or commerce by any arrangement of scientific feeding known to man. The second point was that when breeding has been watched carefully, old-fashioned ways of feeding are just as good as any with the exception that some modern, inexpensive contrivance may be used to prevent the stock from being wasteful. The mechanism of these appliances was explicitly explained and judging from the number of questions asked, will be immediately incorporated into the work of all the stock raisers present. In the course of the address it was made plain that the beef producer of Ohio, so far as plain, everyday beef is concerned, is brought into competition with western producers, who have all the advantages of wide range and wholesale business on their side. For that reason, it was advocated that the small stock raiser take advantage of the great demand in the city markets for a superior quality of beef, an article that can not be obtained except through the most judicious manipulation on the part of the stock man.

Mr. Bradfute recommended that the farmer try to market a handy little bullock weighing somewhere in the neighborhood of 1,200 pounds and showed that the addition of much weight above this figure under the prevailing conditions, was usually at the owner's loss, the cost amounting to more than the results were worth. Animals of light bone, short legs and short necks were advised and all along the line the ideals entertained by the dealer and consumer were held up for consideration.

At this juncture in the proceedings the question box was passed, but the spectators had about exhausted their ammunition on Mr. Bradfute, and those making the canvass for questions succeeded in rounding up but two, which were quickly disposed of. The first was "Does it pay to cook feed for hogs?" and was answered in the negative. The second "Do you test soils to learn the needed fertilizer by chemical analysis or by crop results?" The answer to this was that the crop test is the only practical one.

M. Jacoby, a practical farmer, whose experience includes almost everything connected with the farm and farm management, made a neat address on "Mixed Farming." His address was of an highly humorous character, but Mr. Jacoby did not attempt much in detail of the industry.

The time for concluding the morning session was about at hand when George E. Scott began his talk on corn and wheat growing and he sawed it off short. The crowd was disappointed in this and lost a valuable contribution.

Thursday Afternoon.

After dinner the attendance was fully as large as that of the morning.

The male quartet rendered several nice vocal selections before the regular program was taken up at 1 o'clock.

The first speaker was George E. Scott, who made a long and highly interesting address on "More and Better Stock on the Farm." Like Mr. Bradfute he used some lithographic drawings of superb specimens of the milch cow and of some that provided contrast with which to illustrate what might be accomplished along the line of stock raising by the smallest of farmers. Mr. Scott advised the farmers to take junkets to some of the leading stock farms of the county, where they could see the animals in the hands of the nabobs of the business. The hog was mentioned as having come nearest to a state of perfection under the management of Ohio farmers, who, at first, made the mistake of breeding too fine, but this has been rectified, and as stated, the hog is about all that could be desired. The hog is the mortgage lifter on the farm today.

The speaker favored the raising of sheep in localities where they would not be troubled by dogs and said the profits were all that the farmer could ask in any particular line of stock raising.

Mr. Scott advised the farmer to make a specialty of some one line of animals, the one best suiting the tastes and temperament of the breeder and closed with a fine description of what the general purpose horse should be, and how to improve the standard of his kind.

Albert Olson read a paper dealing with potato growing, which was appreciated very much by all present and Mrs. A. Steinhage read a fine paper on "Rearing the Friendless," an article touching on the condition of the poor in the great cities, and the assistance the farmers could be to them.

"Sheep Husbandry" was the title of a brief address by Charles Wilson, who has been engaged in that line of business for several years, and has attained a great degree of success.

O. E. Bradfute discussed general purpose cattle, and was followed by Master Aurlie Campbell with a recitation which was much enjoyed. S. Almendinger closed the program with a ten minute talk on the country public schools.

President Charles Unangst then announced the names of the members of the committee selected to arrange for the institute next year. The members are David Bauer, W. D. Augenstein, M. Beltz, Mrs. Thomas Wyatt and Miss Grace Donithen.

WAITING ROOM SMELLS LIKE WARM LOCALITY

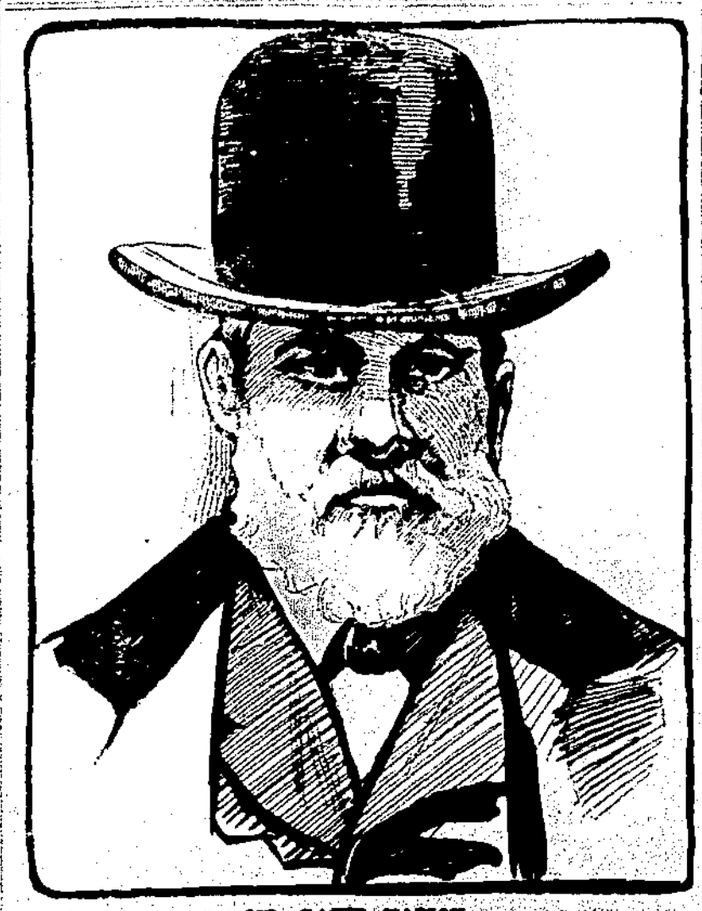
Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 15.—Mrs. Nation was here for an hour between trains yesterday. She bought some fruit, posed (when for pictures, admired the palace coach of Mrs. George M. Pullman with open-eyed wonder, and made a speech. It was in the waiting room and she introduced it with the sentence: "This place smells like hell."

Mrs. Nation had reference to the tobacco smoke, but one of the depot guards caused a bunch of immigrants to cease crowding about Mrs. Nation's wonder. Mrs. Nation dwelt on the tobacco evil, and asked the men how they would like to walk up street with a woman who had a cigar in her mouth.

Mrs. Pullman's coach is one of the finest in the country and Mrs. Nation joined the crowd around it. She remarked: "People who ride in a palace *did coach like that are not doing much* for the Lord."

Mrs. Nation told the reporters that she had converted her grandson, the Chicago barkeeper, and that he would join her crusade and would sell her photographs for a small consideration.

Mrs. I. J. Ecret, of east Center street is visiting at Lancaster.



MR. DAVID NATION.

Mr. Nation is the husband of Mrs. Carrie Nation, the Kansas "joint smasher." He is in result because his energetic wife devotes more time to "the cause" than to her home.

THE MANHATTAN. THE MANHATTAN.

Ulster Weather.

We have still a few of the SPECIAL LOT of Ulsters which we told you about last week.

The SPECIAL PRICES which we placed on these coats has done the work which we expected.

The Manhattan

MUCH CROWDED

At Present, Is the County Infirmary. More Room Needed.

The Marion County infirmary is at present crowded, and there is room for but few more. A few years since the institution was enlarged, and there is generally an average of sixty-five inmates in the poor house. At present there are eighty-two of the county's poor living there.

Every room of the institution is occupied and if more are sent to the place more room must be made for them. The county is growing larger, and necessarily the number of poor is increasing.

Mr. Pollard, one of the members of the board of directors, said Thursday afternoon that it was only a question of time until another addition would have to be constructed to the building.

Paris a City of Newspapers

At the moment of writing there are 51 papers published in Paris. The precise three and the exact number are not down designedly, for the business of journalism in Paris predicates itself during suitability. Newspapers are born and die after the manner of the proverbial fly. If a current politics then is not traceable for the matter behind, a paper is issued to adjust the matter, to exploit a scandal, to lend an instrument of reprisal, a medium for private promulgation, and it is snuffed out directly the matter for which it was brought into being is acquitted of prejudiced cosmopolitan.

The Brewer Sale.

Edward Brewer sold a large quantity of the live stock at his farm Thursday at public auction. Everything offered was in good condition and brought from fair to good prices. The sale was well attended, many going up from here. The sale was conducted at the Brewer Heights farm north of the city.

Bloomfield, N. J.—Herbert A. Grant, seventeen years old, son of Bryan Grant, a New York lawyer, was committed to the Essex county asylum for the insane yesterday. Overstudy, due to his desire to stand at the head of his class is given as the cause of the boy's trouble.

Phyllis, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Gregory of Belmont street, has the whooping cough. Mrs. Gregory is also indisposed.

—NEW—

Stationery

Be sure that the Stationery you use is exactly correct, for by it you are often judged. Then the proper styles and shapes are sold so cheaply that there is no excuse.

Box and Tablet Papers.

Fine linen tablets, splendid papers, several sizes, at 5, 10 & 25c

The new Wedgewood blue paper in tablets at 10c

All styles of heavy rough papers in white and tints.

Box stationery with envelopes to match, in all the latest shapes and weaves, at ..... 10, 15 & 25c

THE MARION BAZAR,

Opp. Post Office. W. J. GRILLS

The Sterling Store

Hotel Marion Block. E. Center St.

A place where you can buy the best goods for less money and low prices prevail.

White Goods, Laces and Embroideries.

Our assortment in these lines of goods is large. These goods are new, contain all the latest styles on the market. We can save you money on any article that you buy, and to convince you of the fact, we will quote a few prices.

Hamburg Embroideries, medium width 10c

Hamburg Embroideries, suitable for skirt flounces 12½c

Hamburg Embroideries, worth 15c to 20c 15c

Narrow Edges, 5c, 7c, 8c and 10c

Valenciennes Laces, 25c a bolt, in different patterns.

Torchon Laces, 5c, 8c and 10c yd.

We are closing our stock of WINTER UNDERWEAR and HOSIERY at very low prices.

If you are in need of any, buy it now, as we can save you money.

The Sterling Store

MRS. FLORENCE MAYBRICK.

(Drawn from a photograph taken just before her imprisonment.)

One of the first official acts of King Edward VII was to consider the release of Mrs. Florence Maybrick. In 1889 she was convicted of poisoning her husband and sentenced for life. During the long years of her confinement in Aylesbury prison persistent and extensive efforts have been made to secure her pardon.

The STAR Job Press

PICKS UP GOOD WORK.

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SMASHER OF SALOONS.

Pen Picture of Mrs. Nation, the Kansas Crusader.

NEVER FEARS WHEN SMASHING.

Most Serious When She Is Talking of the Future—Story She Tells of Her Inspiration and First Work at Medicine Lodge—Some of Her Foiled Epigrams.

Viewed from afar, Mrs. Carrie Nation, the destroyer of saloons, who has made Kansas lawbreakers tremble, is seen as a ferocious creature whose apparent passion for destruction is reflected in the hard lines of her masculine countenance, as she has been pictured in Chicago. Little has been told that would suggest her better side. As seen the other day at the house of a friend, attired in a loose wrapper, smiling in a way that bespoke pleasant amenity, and with her gold rimmed spectacles resting low on her nose, she was transformed from the *amazon* to the woman of good old fashioned sort, the mother or the grandmother to whom a baby might coo its confidences or a man might wish to nurse him through an illness.

The smile absent only when the crusader is most serious, softens her rather hard though not masculine face and makes radiant a countenance that otherwise might be unattractive. It is her good nature that most impresses, says the Chicago Tribune. Even when telling of the destruction she has wrought the smile is present, sometimes merging into a hearty laugh. Mrs. Nation is most serious when talking of the future. The past has its duties done, the reasons and obstacles overcome may be laughed at. The future has its duties undone, and for those she has no smiles. But, whether smiling or serious, she seems to have uppermost in her mind the belief that she has been charged by a superior being with the work she is carrying on. She is merely the agent, she declares, while a stronger mind directs. Seeming so much a woman, she was asked if she had none of a woman's fears.

"Not when I am smashing," came the answer, almost snapped from between the square jaws. "When I am smashing I forget all else but the duty I have to perform. When I am preparing for a raid my heart is sometimes weak, for what woman does not fear the opinion of men? When I falter, a voice whispers: 'Go ahead. You are all right.' Fear vanishes, and I see in front of me only the bottles and the glasses, the weapons of the devil. I hear the cries of the young men who have been murdered by liquor and the moans of their heartbroken mothers. Fear? Who could fear with those awful sounds ringing in her ears?"

An impression rather than a voice inspired Mrs. Nation to take up the cudgel, according to the story she relates. For many years while she lived at Medicine Lodge, in Barber county, she was a temperance worker of the conventional school. She preached and appealed to the officers of the law, yet "joints" flourished. One day last September, feeling herself too weak to cope with man's wickedness, she threw herself on the floor and buried her face in the carpet. While prostrate she uttered a prayer that she might be provided with light to enable her to see her way clear to the fulfillment of her purpose.

"That night," she relates, "I was awakened from my sleep by a consciousness of some presence. I saw nothing, heard nothing, yet there came to my mind a message that was as clear as though it had been spoken. 'Destroy!' it said. 'Destroy the devil's implements! Destroy in the name of the degraded sons and the suffering mothers!'

"I slept no more that night and early in the morning harnessed my horse to its wagon and without revealing my purpose started to drive to Kiowa, seven miles away. In the bottom of the buggy were half a dozen bricks wrapped in paper as well as a piece of iron and four bottles of 'malt extract,' which was only beer under another name. I had bought it to use as evidence. On the road I picked up more bricks.

"What I accomplished in Kiowa is already known. I smashed four joints and frightened the poor little fellows who run them—poor devil's agents, half fools and half men—out of their wits.

"Then I dared the sheriff to arrest me. 'You have protected these men,' I said. 'Why do you not protect them now?' The sheriff stammered and said he would see a lawyer. Later he asked me to please behave. That was my first smashing trip. My duty had been begun, and by the grace of the Almighty it has been carried on."

Perhaps no better opportunity to study Mrs. Nation has been afforded than at a recent meeting when she talked to a mixed audience at the African Methodist church in Topeka. Embarrassing situations cropped out, but the crusader, always adroit and ready of wit, held a half hostile audience in check and succeeded in securing a number of pledges to join the Home Protectors, which she then called "The Lawful Comrades," a title she dropped the other day.

The audience was made up of blacks and whites of all classes, and while some murmured "Amen" and others stared derisively Mrs. Nation fairly hurled out epigrams. She was not a striking figure as she stood on the platform to one side of the pulpit, with a foreground of white and black faces and a background of negro ministers, but by exercising a magnetism she hardly seems to possess she soon had her audience interested if not converted.

As she leaned forward to emphasize some point the light fell on a square, resolute face, with a mouth that is set straight and drawn at the corners. Dark blue eyes looked over the low set spectacles. Her hair, which is a silvery gray, was brushed back from the sides and from her high, broad forehead and was done in a coil on the crown. A dress of plain black covered the lines of a matronly form, while a piece of cheap lace tied in a bow at the throat furnished the only suggestion that the woman cared to appeal to the eye.

"God holds people responsible for not searching out and condemning sin," was her first shot.

Then "What are you lying there on your faces for?"

To get herself in sympathy with her audience Mrs. Nation related stories of her life in the south, of her love for her "old colored mammy," of her devotion to babies and of her girlhood fear of ghosts. Her delivery was pleasing if not strong. She talked with a slight nasal twang and seemed to mean what she said.

Shot after shot she fired, such as:

"God takes you into partnership; he will work through you."

"I love shouters, because that is what the angels do. Most mortals are afraid to shout."

"God is riding on his high horse. Be careful you don't get run over."

"You negroes are in a far worse bondage now than ever. The other bondage never sent any one to hell. The present day bondage has no kind masters."

"Oh, women, women, I see your boys on the rock pile! Whisky did it! Whisky did it!"

"I defy the devil! I snap my fingers at him! The devil never did trip up God."

"I've got a great God, and yours is no great. Catch hold of him."

"All hell is howling now. You don't know what letters I am receiving from the devil himself."

Mrs. Nation's oratory reached a climax when she shouted:

"I'm nothing but a clod of dirt that God throws at saloons, but when he throws me at a saloon he smashes it all to pieces."

The audience left the place feeling what all Kansas is beginning to realize, that Mrs. Nation is at least in earnest.

INDIAN LAND OPENING.

Method of Homesteading Farms in Comanche-Kiowa Reservation.

Every mail brings letters to Comanche, I. T., from all over the country making inquiries concerning the method of homesteading land in the Comanche-Kiowa reservation.

The applicant must first select the quarter section on which he intends to file and be satisfied of its true description and location, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. He should then go to the proper land office and file application, stating his name, residence, postoffice address and giving a general description of the land. The application must be accompanied by the affidavit of the applicant, setting forth that he is not the proprietor of more than 160 acres of land in any state or territory; that he is a citizen of the United States or has filed his declaration of intention to become such; that he is more than 21 years of age, or, if under that age, that he is the head of a family; that the application is made in good faith and for the purpose of settlement and that he is not acting as agent for any other person or corporation; that since Aug. 30, 1890, he has not entered under the land laws of the United States a quantity of land, agricultural in character, which, with the land applied for, would make more than 320 acres; that he has not hitherto had the benefit of the homestead laws.

This application must be made in person. After making application the applicant is allowed six months in which to establish his residence. Union soldiers may initiate homestead rights without being present at the opening. Their widows and minor orphan children have the same privilege. They may file declaratory statement by attorney, which entitles them to enter at any time within six months from the time of the filing.

A New Cement Plaster.

Large deposits of magnesite have been found in southern India, and the officers of a portland cement works at Madras have succeeded in producing a white cement plaster which has magnesium for a basis, says the New York Post. This cement can be used for plastering walls and dries so speedily that rooms are ready for occupancy within 48 hours. It can be painted or else colored by mixing coloring matter, and it is extremely valuable from a sanitary standpoint, as it can be washed down. The cement is as hard as portland cement, while at the same time it can be molded like plaster of paris. It is thought that the material, which can be used either indoors or outside, will play an important part in house building in India.

Paralyzed.

Judge—Pat, to save time I suppose you will admit that you were drunk?

Pat—Dhrunk, sor? Oi wor so sober, sor, that me nayburs tore Oi wor dead and wor 'bout to hould a wake over me, sor.—Up to Date.

February.

February—hush, the violets,
Stirring in their dreams,
And a something like to heart beats
In the death white streams!

Fleecy clouds in nearest heaven,
Secrets in the air,
Whispers in the sunny tree tops,
Prophecy or prayer.

Something waking in the human
Seemeth part of this,
Like the maiden thrill in answer
To a lover's kiss.

Uninterpreted, the kinship
'Twixt the quickening clod
And the dust that shrines the spirit
Stamped with seal of God!

—S. E. Kiser in Ladies' Monthly.

BOY WITH X RAY SIGHT.

Remarkable Power of Texas Youth Who Locates Water.

RANCHERS GREATLY BENEFITED.

A Fourteen-year-old Lad Credited With Seeing Water at Any Distance Underground—Every Well Sunk Has Proved Correctness of His Sight—Attested by a Judge.

Guy Fenley, the 14-year-old boy with the "X ray" eyes, is creating a big stir among the stockmen of west Texas, says the Austin correspondent of the Chicago Record. This boy, with his remarkable pair of eyes, can, it is alleged, see water at any depth in the ground, and he has located a large number of wells, each having an unfailing supply of water, on ranches in that semiarid section of the state. His services are in such demand by the ranchmen who want to put down wells for their live stock that he has been at his home in Uvalde very little since the discovery was made of his wonderful natural gift. This boy is the son of *Joel C. Fenley, a stockman of Uvalde.* The alleged fact that he is possessed of "X ray" sight was discovered about four years ago. He only has this sight at night, and the darker it is the better he can see into the depths of the earth. On the night that his wonderful gift was discovered he and his father were walking through a pasture of a ranch near Uvalde when the boy exclaimed:

"Look at that stream of water!"

His father replied that there was no water to be seen in that locality, but the boy insisted that he could see a flowing stream far down in the ground. Upon reaching home, it is said, the experiment was made with a bucket of water being set under a table, and the boy could see it plainly through the wooden table when the room was darkened. Soon after this Mr. Fenley determined to put down a stock well on his ranch, and, taking his son with him one night, the latter, it is claimed, soon located what he asserted was a fine stream of water about 200 feet below the surface. He described minutely the different strata of earth and rock that lay between the surface and the water. The well was sunk on the spot indicated by the boy, and one of the finest flows of water ever obtained in that section up to that time was struck at a depth of 187 feet.

News of the boy's wonderful power of sight began to spread about among the ranchmen, but it was slow to be believed, and it was not until about a year ago that further practical tests were made of his "X ray" sight. He was taken by Thomas Devine to his ranch in the northern part of Uvalde county, where thousands of dollars had been expended in a vain effort to obtain water. It was in the dark of the moon when the visit to Mr. Devine's ranch was made, and the boy was taken out and led over the place. After traveling about for nearly two hours he gleefully exclaimed, according to the report, that he had at last found a large stream of water which was flowing in a southeasterly direction, and that it was located at a depth of about 175 feet below the surface. The spot was carefully marked, and Mr. Devine followed the boy for over a mile along the course of the underground stream. Locations for wells were marked at a number of places and the work of digging for water began. In each instance a splendid flow of water was struck almost at the exact depth named by the boy.

The above is only one of many cases in which it is claimed young Fenley has been successful in locating underground supplies of water. He was recently offered $500 to locate a well on F. K. Moore's ranch in Edwards county. He refused to accept the money, but went to the ranch and pointed out the spot where an underground stream could be struck and named the depth the well would have to be put down. He said that he could see the water plainly, and that it was a splendid stream of pure water. A well was dug at the spot indicated, and a great flow of water was struck.

The remarkable gift of this boy has come to the knowledge of a number of oil prospectors, and he is being urged by them to go to east Texas and show them the flow of oil and at what depth in the earth it is to be found. He will accept some of these offers to locate oil deposits or flows as soon as he finishes locating underground water supplies for a number of west Texas stockmen, to whom he has already promised his services. He is now in Brewster county, locating wells on the ranch of Judge W. Van Sickle of Alpine. Judge Van Sickle is a member of the state legislature and is now in Austin. Speaking of the wonderful gift of this boy, he said:

"That Guy Fenley, this 14-year-old boy, is possessed of an 'X ray' sight cannot be questioned. He has demonstrated his ability to see underground streams of water, no matter what their depth may be, on a number of occasions, and the stockmen of west Texas have ample proof of his power in this line. I engaged him to go to Brewster county and locate two wells on the ranch which is owned by D. J. Combs and myself. This ranch is situated in a very dry country, known as the Glass mountains. We had made a vain search for water on this ranch, having sunk a well to a depth of 607 feet at a cost of $1,500 without striking water. This boy has already located two wells on the ranch, one at a depth of 250 feet and the other at a depth of 400 feet, both containing an abundant supply of pure water, and well drilling outfits are now at work sinking other wells on the ranch with no doubt about securing water.

"There can be no longer any doubt about this boy's wonderful power of sight, because instances are numerous and notoriously known where his 'X ray' gift, or whatever it may be called, has been proved beyond a doubt. He comes of a splendid family and has fine connections and is a modest, handsome, blue eyed boy, and to all outward appearances there is nothing to distinguish him from other boys of the same age. While beating the wells in Brewster county he romped and played with other boys whose acquaintance he made. He sees the veins or streams of water under the ground and can tell with absolute certainty the different strata between the surface and the water. He has this 'X ray' sight only at night, and it is much stronger in the dark of the moon. When he exercises this wonderful power for any length of time, he becomes exhausted and falls into a deep sleep, which restores him to his former self.

"Without citing the numerous cases and giving the names of the parties for whom he has been successful in locating wells, I will say that if there is any doubting Thomas such person can verify the truth of all my statements concerning the wonderful power of this boy by writing to any one in Uvalde, Sanderson or Alpine, Tex. He cannot tell the exact depth of the water below the surface, but he approximates its depth as any other person would guess at distance above the ground. I am unable to explain this wonderful power, this extra sense possessed by this boy, but that he has it there can be no question. He is bright and intelligent, and when at home in Uvalde he attends the public schools at that place."

The Hon. John N. Garner of Uvalde, representative from that place in the state legislature, corroborated all that is said about the Fenley boy by Judge Van Sickle. Many tests have been made by people of Uvalde to demonstrate fully the "X ray" power of the boy's sight. Buckets of water have been placed under buildings, and the boy has never failed to locate the water. His eyes have been carefully examined by *local medical men*, but no apparent peculiarities in them have been found. It is considered all the more remarkable that he would be a resident of a section of the country which is seldom visited by rain and is semiarid in character. If he continues to exercise his power of locating underground supplies of water for the benefit of the ranchmen of that section he will add untold measure to the wealth of west Texas. Already many of the wells which he located are furnishing an abundant supply of water for irrigating purposes, and crops of grain and agricultural products will be raised in localities this coming season which were never before known to produce anything but mesquite grass, and not much of that.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT.

Story of a Lovers' Tiff Between the Queen and Prince Consort.

They, being dead, yet speak. How much of England's greatness is really due to the late queen and her noble prince consort will probably never be known, for how much his superiority as a man had to do with the formation of *her character*. The following incident, which found its way into the papers at the time, will serve as a case in point:

Not long after their marriage the young couple, like others of their kind, had what is usually styled a lovers' tiff. Instead of arguing the matter, as most men would have done under the circumstances either through weakness or pride, thus leading on her part to anger, vide Henry of Battenberg and Wilhelmina, or humiliating her by bringing her to acknowledge herself in the wrong, which she might have done, being really in love with him, but which as the queen she would never have forgotten nor really forgiven, he quietly acknowledged her personality as queen by bowing himself out of her presence and retiring to his own apartments, locking the door behind him. Here no one dared enter without his express permission.

Growing restless under the feeling of his displeasure, she followed and knocked at the door. "Who is there?" asked Albert, well knowing, however, who it was by the hesitation shown in the step. "The queen," came the answer. "The queen cannot enter," was his response, and, proud as she was, she went away and came back again. Again the same question, the same response, with the same result. But woman's love conquered woman's pride, and a third time Victoria stood at the door of her husband's apartments, and a third time came the question. "Who is there?" "Your wife." "Ah," said the gentleman as he opened the door and probably his arms also, "my wife will always be welcome."

Restoring the Great Bustard.

Every one will wish success to Lord Walsingham in his attempt to restore that magnificent bird, the great bustard, to its ancient English home in Norfolk and Suffolk. At present the bustard is only a winter wanderer to Britain, but there was a time when it haunted 11 English shires and was known also in the Merse of Berwickshire and the open area of the Lothians. In Norfolk, where the bird appears to have lingered longest, the last two examples were killed in 1838, but 1832 saw the last of it in Suffolk. Sixteen birds have now been put down on the borders of Norfolk and Suffolk, and there is no particular reason why they should not multiply and flourish, just as the capercailzie has in Scotland.

What Might Have Been.

Tod Sloane will weep when he realizes, says the Rochester Herald, that he missed being jockey to Edward VII.

LEGAL NOTICE.

No. 2962, Marion county, O., Common Pleas Court.

William G. Harvey, Robert M. Harvey and counsel T. Beerbower, plaintiffs, vs. Heber Alban Jepple Everett, Georgia A. Watson, Horace N. Allen and Jane M. Allen, defendants.

The defendant above named will take notice that on the 9th day of January, A. D. 1901, the plaintiffs filed in the Common Pleas Court of Marion county, Ohio, its case No. 2962, their certain petition alleging that plaintiff, Robert M. Harvey, is the owner in fee simple of the following land situate in the Township of Marion, County of Marion and State of Ohio and being the south half of the northwest quarter of section 18, township 4, south range 16 east, containing 81 acres more or less. Also four rods in width on the west end of the north half of the northwest quarter of said section 18, township and range aforesaid, containing 2 acres; that William G. Harvey is the owner in fee simple of the following tract in the township, county and state aforesaid, and being the north half of the northwest quarter of said section 13, containing 80 acres more or less, except four rods in width on the west end thereof, leaving in the residue 78 acres more or less; that samuel T. Beerbower is the owner in fee simple of the following situate in the township, county and state aforesaid and being the southwest quarter of said section 13, township and range aforesaid, except 3 acres more or less, being that part of said quarter section lying south of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company as now located, leaving in the residue 77 acres; that said plaintiffs are in the actual possession of their respective tracts; that plaintiffs title to their said lands is clouded by a certain mortgage standing as an appointment upon the same for the reason that said mortgage has never been released of record. The prayer of said petition is for the quieting of the title of plaintiffs to their respective lands as against said defendants and any and all persons claiming under them, all of whom the plaintiffs pray may be barred and foreclosed of any right, title or interest in to the premises and forever enjoined from interfering with plaintiffs in their said title and possession. The defendants are required to answer said petition before March 4, 1901, or judgment will be taken accordingly.

WM. LAMB HARVEY,
ROBERT M. HARVEY,
SAMUEL T. BEERBOWER.
By M. B. Chase and Musser & Quigley, Attorneys. 8th

Petition for Free Turnpike Road.

To the Honorable Board of Commissioners of Marion County, Ohio:

GENTLEMEN—The undersigned land owners, owning lands lying within the bounds of a proposed and hereinafter described road, respectfully ask that your honorable body do appoint commissioners to lay out and establish a Free Turnpike Road pursuant to the provisions of the statute under Chapter (7) seven, "One Mile Assessment Pikes," Revised Statutes of Ohio, Section 4774 to 4824, inclusive, and all acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto upon the following route and between the following points within the County of Marion, state of Ohio, to-wit:

Beginning at the northeast corner of Section 2, Township 6, south range 20 east, Montgomery township, said county, in the line of a north and south public road, at the Marion and Kenton Pike; thence south in said township on the section line between Sections 2, 11 and 14 on the east side, and 3, 10 and 15 on the west side, and on the line of said public road about three miles to the corner of Sections 11, 15, 22 and 23, said township; thence west in said township on the section line between Sections 15 and 16 on the north side and 22 and 21 on the south side, and on the line of the northeast and west public road to about two miles to the corner of Sections 16, 17, 20 and 21 and an intersection with the La Rue Pike and there terminate; all in said Montgomery township.

The first hearing will be held at the regular meeting of Commissioners on Monday, March 4th.

We would represent that we are residents of Marion county, that we own lands that is within the bounds of said Free Turnpike Road. We further request that an annual levy be made of extra tax upon all the property within said road for the period of not exceeding eight years and in the amount not exceeding two mills upon the dollar valuation, each year, as may be deemed necessary by the Commissioners appointed to construct said road and for such orders in the premises as are authorized by law.

Dated January 31, 1901.

O. H. CLAYTON,
W. L. MORIAL,
NEIL CLEMENTS,
E. E. EVERETT,
And Others.

Notice of Appointment.

Estate of William Bartley Foye, deceased.

The undersigned has been appointed and qualified as Administratrix of the estate of William Bartley Foye, late of Marion county, deceased.

Dated this 6th day of February, A. D. 1901.

JOSEPHINE FOYE.
8713 Marion, Ohio.

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.

THE School Examiners of Marion county, Ohio, will meet for the examination of teachers at Central school building Saturday

February 16,
March 16,
April 13,
June 1.

Examinations will commence at 9 a. m. and no applications will be received after 2 p. m. All examinations will be written and positively no private examination will be granted. A fee of 50 cents will be charged on admission to the examination, and each applicant will furnish an envelope, stamped and addressed to him or herself, in which a certificate or notice of failure will be forwarded. Applicants will be graded on a scale of 100. No certificate will be granted when the grade in any branch falls below 85. An average of 75 with a minimum of 85 secures a certificate for one year. 85 with minimum of 75 secures a certificate for two years, 90 with minimum of 85 secures a certificate for three years.

By order examinations,

April 20,
May 18.

Success in the school room will also be taken into consideration in determining the class of certificate.

W. F. JOHNSON,
W. P. MOLONE,
F. A. KENNEDY,
Examiners

Some Basis For It.

"I suppose that a pawn ticket would not admit a fellow to see one of these games on the ice," said Squiddig to McSwilligen.

"Certainly not. Why should it?"

"Well, hasn't it something to do with hock, eh?"—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Whither Are We Drifting?

"Is it a good neighborhood?" asked the prospective tenant.

"Beautiful!" exclaimed the real estate agent, with enthusiasm. "You can stand on a street corner and look in any direction you please, and you won't see anything but first class apartment houses!"—Chicago Tribune.

Not In It For His Health.

First Brooklyn Art Critic—Is he one of those artists who spell "art" with a big "A?"

Second Brooklyn Art Critic—Not much. He is one of those sculptors who spell "sculpture" with a big "S."—Brooklyn Eagle.

Couldn't Even Think of an Answer.

Cholly—Yaas, I think I shall go in for golf, doncherknow.

Miss Peppry—Gracious! What do you do it with?

Cholly—Do what? Play golf?

Miss Peppry—No; think.—Philadelphia Press.

LEGAL NOTICE.

In Court of Common Pleas.

The State of Ohio, Marion county, ss.

John Bland, as executor of the last will and testament of John Bland, deceased, plaintiff, against John Bright, et al., defendants. Cause No. 2966.

The defendants—the unknown children-heirs and devisees of John Bright; first name unknown Bright, wife of John Bright; first name unknown Bright, widow of John Bright; the unknown children-heirs and devisees of William S. Drake; the unknown children-heirs and devisees of William W. Drake; the unknown children-heirs and devisees of Ruben Drake; First name unknown Drake, wife of Ruben Drake; First name unknown Drake, widow of Ruben Drake; First name unknown Mahan, husband of Harriet J. Mahan; the unknown children-heirs and devisees of Rebecca Welsh; First name unknown Welsh, husband of Rebecca Welsh; First name unknown Welsh, relict of Rebecca Welsh; the unknown children-heirs and devisees of Clara Welsh; First name unknown Welsh, husband of Clara Welsh; First name unknown Welsh, relict of Clara Welsh; the unknown children-heirs and devisees of Abbie Coldern; first name unknown Coldern, husband of Abbie Coldern; First name unknown Coldern, relict of Abbie Coldern; the unknown children-heirs and devisees of Daniel S. Drake; the unknown children-heirs and devisees of Daniel W. Drake; the unknown heirs and devisees of Rosa Drake; First name unknown Coldern, wife of Charles Coldern; First name unknown Drake, widow of George Drake; First name unknown Drake, widow of George Drake; and the unknown children-heirs and devisees of George Drake.

All of whose names and places of residence are to plaintiff unknown, and cannot with reasonable diligence be ascertained.

And the defendants—William S. Drake and Elizabeth Drake, wife of William S. Drake, both of whom are supposed to reside at Portland, in the State of Oregon; Thomas E. Drake and Mary E. Drake, wife of Thomas E. Drake, both of whom are supposed to reside at Washington, in the District of Columbia; Margaret Douglass and Robert Douglass, husband of Margaret Douglass, both of whom are supposed to reside at Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania; Ira Perry and Newton Perry, husband of Ira Perry, both of whom are supposed to reside at St. Paul, in the State of Minnesota; May R. Koons and Wilson W. Koons, husband of May R. Koons, both of whom are supposed to reside at St. Cloud, in the State of Minnesota; Nettie Drake and Carrie Drake both of whom are supposed to reside at Chicago, in the County of Cook, in the State of Illinois; and George Drake who is supposed to reside at Cheyenne, in the State of Wyoming—will each and all of them take notice that on the 2nd day of February, A. D. 1901, plaintiff filed his petition in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas within and for the County of Marion and State of Ohio, naming all of said parties as defendants thereto, by which petition and action plaintiff seeks to have quieted his title and possession to the following described premises, to-wit:

Said premises are described as follows: Situate in the County of Marion and State of Ohio, and in the Township of Waldo being the whole of fraction 21 Section 25, in Town ship 6, South Range 15, East, containing 20.29 acres, more or less.

Excepting therefrom, however, the following: Situated in the Township of Waldo, County of Marion and State of Ohio and known as parts of section 36, Town ship 6, south Range 15, East, bounded as follows: Beginning at a stone in the cente of a county road, at the northwest corner of said section; thence south 89½ degrees east, along the center of said county road, 1847 rods to a stone in the center of said county road; thence south 1½ degrees west, 51 rods; thence south 89½ degrees east, 120 rods to the center of the Marion and Waldo Pike; thence south 15½ degrees east along the center of said turnpike, 61.8 rods to a stone in the center of said turnpike; thence south 5 degrees, west 125.8 rods, to the west line of said section; thence north ½ degree west, along said section line, 50 rods to the place of beginning, containing 13.37 acres, more or less. Said last two described tracts containing in the aggregate 67.87 acres, more or less, and being the premises conveyed by John Bland and wife to John Bland, by deed dated February 18, 1893, recorded in volume 72, at page 552, Marion County, Ohio, deed records.

Also excepting the following: Being part of said section 36, in township 6, south range 15, east, bounded as follows: Beginning at a stone in the center of a county road at the northwest corner of said section; thence south ½ degrees east 70.12 rods to a stone at place of beginning; thence south ½ degrees east 21 rods 18 links; thence north 85 degrees east 104 rods 22 links to a stone; thence north parallel with the West line of this description 21 rods and 18 links and seven-eighths links to a stone; thence south 85 degrees west 104 rods and 22 links to the place of beginning, containing 15½ acres more or less, and being the same premises conveyed to Joseph Bland, by deed dated December 9, 1895, recorded in Volume 85, Page 126, Deed Records, Marion county, Ohio.

Also excepting the following, being part of said section 36, in township 6, south range 15 east, bounded as follows:

First—27.61 acres of land devised by the will of John Bland to Emma Brown, by said land described as follows: On the south by lands of Emma Horn; on the east by the Marion and Waldo Pike, on the west by land of Charles Keller, and wide enough to contain 27.61 acres, more particularly described as follows: Beginning at a post on the northeast corner of Emma Horn's land on the west side of Marion and Waldo Pike; thence north 24 rods, 14 links along the west side of Marion and Waldo Pike to a row of garden fence; thence south 88 degrees 45 minutes west 168 rods 18 links to a post on line of orchard fence; thence north ½ degree west 8 rods 22 and two-third links; thence south 88 degrees 15 minutes west 168 rods 18 links to a post on line of Charles Keller's land; thence south 31 rods 15 and one-sixth links to the northwest corner of said Emma Horn land; thence north 88 degrees east 168 rods 22 links to place of beginning, containing 27.61 acres more or less.

Second—The following described tract of land being part of said John Bland 20 acre tract, beginning at the southeast corner of the said 20 acre tract conveyed to John Bland by deed dated December 9, 1895, as aforesaid; thence east parallel with the township line and crossing the Marion and Waldo Pike to west line of the Wadell 2 rods 23½ links; thence north along said Waddell's west line to the southeast corner of Joab Bland's 20 acre tract, 85 rods and 8 links; thence west along said Joab Bland's south line to southwest corner of said Joab Bland's land 2 rods; thence north along west line of said Joab Bland's land to the center of township line road, 50 rods; thence west along the center of said road to center of the Marion and Waldo Pike, 149 rods 16 links; thence south along the center of said pike to the southeast corner of said Joab Bland's 45.50 acre tract, 87 rods 18 links; thence west along the south line of said 45.50 tract to the northeast corner of said 15½ acre tract, 20 rods, less 8 links to a stone; thence south along the east line of said 15½ acre tract, 21 rods and ½ links to place of beginning, containing 31 acres and 96 rods of land.

Third—10 rods of land out of the south half of said fractional section 36, conveyed to the Trustees of Waldo township, Marion county, Ohio, for the use as cemetery or burying ground, with right of way for ingress and egress thereto and therefrom.

Leaving, after all of the foregoing exceptions are deducted, 80 acres of land, more or less.

And that unless they make answer or otherwise plead to said petition on or before the first day of March, A. D. 1901, in allegations there of will be taken to be true, and plaintiff's title and possession quieted accordingly.

JOHN BLAND, Plaintiff.
As Executor of the last will and testament of John Bland, deceased.
Copeland & Bartram, plaintiff's attorneys.
79-4t wk-1-6

LEGAL NOTICE.

In Court of Common Pleas.

The State of Ohio, Marion county, ss.

In the Court of Common Pleas. John Bland, plaintiff, against John Bright et al., defendants. Cause No. 2966.

The defendants—the unknown children-heirs and devisees of John Bright; First name unknown Bright, wife of John Bright; First name unknown Bright, widow of John Bright; the unknown children-heirs and devisees of William S. Drake; the unknown children-heirs and devisees of William W. Drake; the unknown children-heirs and devisees of Ruben Drake; First name unknown Drake, wife of Ruben Drake; First name unknown Drake, widow of Ruben Drake; First name unknown Mahan, husband of Harriet J. Mahan; the unknown children-heirs and devisees of Rebecca Welsh; First name unknown Welsh, husband of Rebecca Welsh; First name unknown Welsh, relict of Rebecca Welsh; the unknown children-heirs and devisees of Clara Welsh; First name unknown Welsh, husband of Clara Welsh; First name unknown Welsh, relict of Clara Welsh; the unknown children-heirs and devisees of Abbie Coldern; first name unknown Coldern, husband of Abbie Coldern; First name unknown Coldern, relict of Abbie Coldern; the unknown children-heirs and devisees of Daniel S. Drake; the unknown children-heirs and devisees of Daniel W. Drake; the unknown heirs and devisees of Rosa Drake; First name unknown Coldern, wife of Charles Coldern; First name unknown Drake, widow of George Drake; First name unknown Drake, widow of George Drake; and the unknown children-heirs and devisees of George Drake.

All of whose names and places of residence are to plaintiff unknown, and cannot with reasonable diligence be ascertained.

And the defendants—John Bright; William S. Drake; Rebecca Drake, wife of William S. Drake; Rebecca Drake, widow of William S. Drake; William W. Drake; Ann Drake, wife of William W. Drake; Ann Drake, widow of William W. Drake; Ruben Drake; Rebecca Welsh; Clara Welsh; Abbie Coldern; Daniel S. Drake; Clara Drake, wife of Daniel S. Drake; Clara Drake, widow of Daniel S. Drake; Daniel W. Drake; Rosa Drake; George Drake; John F. English; Evaline Richardson and Oliver Richardson, husband of Evaline Richardson—all of whose places of residence are to plaintiff unknown and cannot with reasonable diligence be ascertained; and

And the defendants—William S. Drake and Elizabeth Drake, wife of William S. Drake, both of whom are supposed to reside at Portland, in the State of Oregon; Thomas E. Drake and Mary E. Drake, wife of Thomas E. Drake, both of whom are supposed to reside at Washington, in the District of Columbia; Margaret Douglass and Robert Douglass, husband of Margaret Douglass, both of whom are supposed to reside at Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania; Ira Perry and Newton Perry, husband of Ira Perry, both of whom are supposed to reside at St. Paul, in the State of Minnesota; May R. Koons and Wilson W. Koons, husband of May R. Koons, both of whom are supposed to reside at St. Cloud, in the State of Minnesota; Nettie Drake and Carrie Drake, both of whom are supposed to reside at Chicago, in the County of Cook, in the State of Illinois; and George Drake, who is supposed to reside at Cheyenne, in the State of Wyoming—will each and all of them take notice that on the 2nd day of February, A. D. 1901, plaintiff filed his petition in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas within and for the County of Marion and State of Ohio, naming all of said parties as defendants thereto, by which petition and action plaintiff seeks to have quieted his title and possession to the following described premises, to-wit:

Situated in the Township of Waldo, County of Marion and State of Ohio and known as parts of section 36, town ship 6, south range 15, east, bounded as follows: Beginning at a stone in the center of a county road; at the northwest corner of said section; thence north 89½ degrees east, along the center of said county road, 18.47 rods to a stone in the center of said county road; thence south 1½ degrees east, 51 rods; thence north 89 1-2 degrees east 60.2 rods, to the east line of said section; thence north 1-2 degree west along said section line, 50 rods to the place of beginning, containing 12.37 acres, more or less. Said two tracts above described, containing in the aggregate 67.87 acres, more or less, and being the premises conveyed by John Bland and wife to plaintiff by deed dated February 18, 1893, recorded in volume 72, at page 552, Marion County, Ohio, Deed Records.

Also excepting the following: Being part of said section 36, in township 6, south range 15, east, bounded as follows: Beginning at a stone in the center of a county road at the northwest corner of said section; thence south ½ degrees east 70.12 rods to a stone at place of beginning; thence south ½ degrees east 21 rods 18 links; thence north 85 degrees east 104 rods 22 links to a stone; thence north parallel with the West line of this description 21 rods and 18 links to a stone; thence south 85 degrees, west 104 rods and 22 links to the place of beginning; containing 15½ acres, more or less, being the same premises conveyed to plaintiff by John Bland by deed dated December 9, 1895, recorded in Volume 85, Page 126, Deed Records of Marion County, Ohio;

ALSO: The following, devised to plaintiff by the will of his father, John Bland, [illegible] Beginning at the southeast corner of the 20 acre tract conveyed to [illegible] by deed dated December 9, 1895, as aforesaid; thence east parallel with the township line road crossing the Marion and Waldo Pike to west line of the Waddell 2 rods 23½ links; thence north along said Waddell's west line to the southeast corner of Joab Bland's 20 acre tract, 85 rods and 8 links; thence west along said Joab Bland's south line to southwest corner of said Joab Bland's land 2 rods; thence north along west line of said Joab Bland's land to the center of township line road, 50 rods; thence west along the center of said road to center of the Marion and Waldo Pike, 149 rods 16 links; thence south along the center of said pike to the southeast corner of plaintiff's said 45.50 acre tract, 61 rods, 18 links; thence west along the south line of said 45.50 acre tract to the northeast corner of said 15½ acre tract, 20 rods, less 8 links to a stone; thence south along the east line of said 15½ acre tract, 21 rods and ½ links to place of beginning, containing 31 acres and 96 rods of land;

Third—10 rods of land out of the south half of said fractional section 36, conveyed to the Trustees of Waldo township, Marion county, Ohio, for the use as cemetery or burying ground, with right of way for ingress and egress thereto and therefrom.

Leaving, after all of the foregoing exceptions are deducted, 80 acres of land, more or less.

And that unless they make answer or otherwise plead to said petition on or before the first day of March, A. D. 1901, in allegations there of will be taken to be true, and plaintiff's title and possession quieted accordingly.

JOAH BLAND, Plaintiff.
As Executor of the last will and testament of John Bland, deceased.
Copeland & Bartram, plaintiff's attorneys.
79-4t wk-1-6

Authorized to Commence Business.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of Comptroller of the Currency,
Washington, D. C., December 24, 1900.

Whereas by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned it has been made to appear that "The City National Bank of Marion," in the County of Marion and State of Ohio, has complied with all the provisions of the Statutes of the United States required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of Banking;

Now, therefore, I, Chas. G. Dawes, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The City National Bank of Marion" in the City of Marion, in the County of Marion and State of Ohio, is authorized to commence the business of Banking as provided in section fifty-one hundred and sixty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand (SEAL) and seal of office this twenty-second day of December, 1900.

CHARLES G. DAWES,
Comptroller of the Currency.
8713

Now service, Queen and Crescent. Only twenty-three hours Cincinnati to Shreveport. Elegant service of Pullman sleepers, cafe and observation cars

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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WASHINGTON

"The Greatest, Noblest, of Them All."

I.

There are events on history's page
Which lapse of time can ne'er efface;
There is a fame which growing age
Makes dearer to each coming race.

II.

The wealth and rank which give a name,
The homage of the servile crowd,
Insure no permanence of fame
Surviving death's enwrapping shroud.

III.

But lives that tend to nobler aim,
The patriot's, benefactor's, deeds,
Remain upon the scroll of fame
Undimmed as age to age succeeds.

IV.

Such is the fame awarded thee,
The greatest, noblest, of them all,
Who raised the banner of the free,
And saved us from the tyrant's thrall.

V.

Our country's father, great in war
And not less great in peaceful arts,
But his chief glory is by far
That he's enshrined within our hearts.

VI.

Oh, never may it be our fate
To witness freedom's flame expire,
But ever may we emulate
The virtues of each patriot sire!

VII.

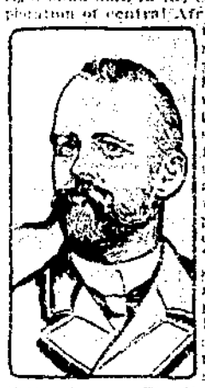
When Greeks forgot Thermopylæ,
Then Grecian freedom ceased to be;
And Romans felt the tyrant's sway
When they lost love of liberty.

VIII.

Should we our Washington forget,
Our fathers' deeds of high emprise,
Then freedom's sun will surely set,
And ages may not see it rise.

NEIL MACDONALD.

A BELGIAN EXPLORER OF AFRICA.



Baron Dhanis, the king of Belgium's right hand man in the conquest and exploration of central Africa, has just returned to Europe after a three years' absence. His homecoming was without enthusiasm and strikingly different from his reception several years before, when all the people united to do him honor. This shows not so much lack of ability on the part of Baron Dhanis as the absence of enthusiasm with reference to African schemes. The Belgians are tired of furnishing money to be spent abroad by the king, at Paris and by Stanley in Africa.

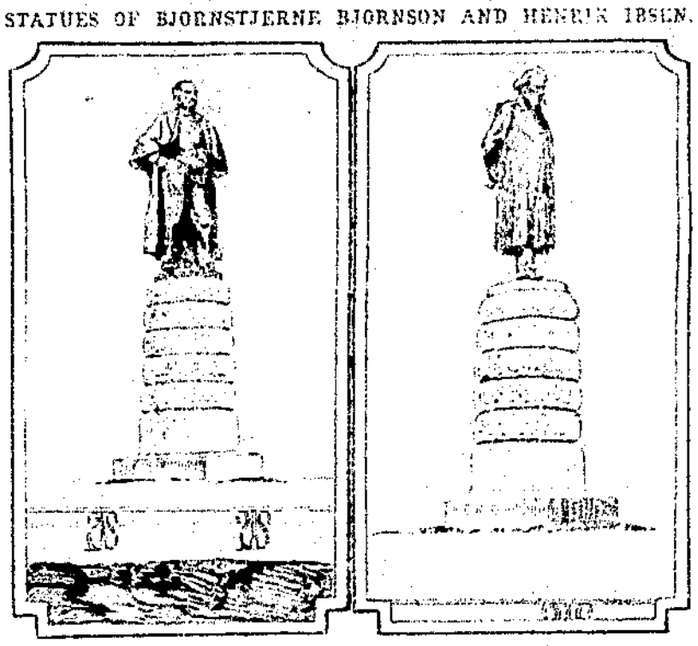
A SEAMAN NOVELIST.

The portrait presented herewith is that of a gentleman who has won fame as a novelist, but started out in life as a sailor. His name is Joseph Conrad, and he is known as a Pole because his grandfather marched from France with Bonaparte into Russia and then emigrated to Poland, where his father was born. Later in life his father became a revolutionist and was thrown into prison, eventually dying and leaving young Joseph alone in the world. At the age of 16 the boy drifted to Marseilles and enlisted as a seaman, eventually gaining the title of captain. He and the late Stephen Crane were great friends.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF THE TRANSVAAL AND ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

When Mr. Chamberlain not long ago made his speech presentation of South African affairs before the commons, he announced that civil government would soon be established and that the first civil governor would be Sir Alfred Milner. This announcement was one of the palliatives to the opponents of his policy and was received with satisfaction, for if there is any man whose previous career would seem to have fitted him for the high office it is the gentleman whose portrait appears in this connection. Although under 50 years old, Sir Alfred Milner has been pronounced one of the rising statesmen of Great Britain. He is an Oxford man and was knighted in 1895 and has been governor of the Cape Colony and high commissioner of South Africa since 1897. Milner has, says a contemporary, more than culture; he has high character, an imperturbable temper and exquisite tact. Mr. Stead says of him, "A man with a better judgment, a clearer head, and a kinder heart you will not find easily in a long day's march." In his dual capacity he has hitherto received a salary of $50,000 a year, but if he receives more in his new position, which is probable, it is conceded in advance that he will earn it and will be obliged to make large drafts upon his reserves of tact and experience.

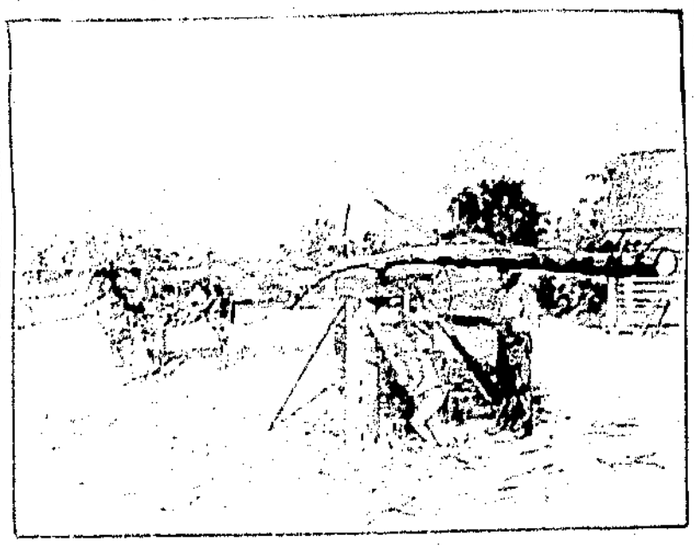
STATUES OF BJORNSTJERNE BJORNSON AND HENRIK IBSEN.



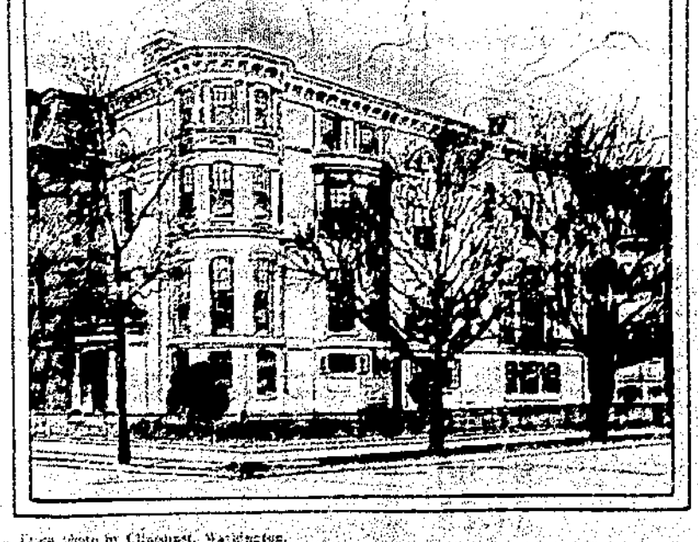
BJORNSON. IBSEN.

The dangers of erecting statues in honor of living persons are exemplified not long ago in Norway. Some extraordinary scenes in the Storthing, the Norwegian house of parliament, were an outcome of a proposition, a Norwegian by birth, for a statue of Ibsen to be erected in front of the royal national theater in Christiania. The two statues are here shown, the resemblance in both and specially between the two men of the originals, particularly of Bjornson, who is of a fine, dignified and handsome countenance, especially his head in marble. It is to be hoped that the splendid bodies like poles of cheese placed on these statues are not the objects of the discussion some when a commission in Christiania is offered to purchase both statues and have them transported to its own city.

A PRIMITIVE MILL FOR GRINDING SUGAR CANE.



THE VICE PRESIDENTIAL AND BELMONT RESIDENCES IN WASHINGTON.



From photo by Chamberlain, Washington.

VICE PRESIDENT ELECT ROOSEVELT'S RESIDENCE.

This illustration, from a photograph, shows the spacious mansion which Vice President Elect Theodore Roosevelt has selected to be his home after the inauguration. While the nation provides an official residence for the president of the republic, no provision of that character has been made for the vice president. The late Vice President Hobart occupied a beautiful dwelling on Lafayette square, near the historic Dolly Madison house and right within sight of the executive mansion. Mr. Roosevelt has leased the house erected by Mr. Olney, secretary of state during the second Cleveland administration. It is located at the junction of Seventeenth street and Rhode Island avenue and is at present owned by the Hon. Bellamy Storer, United States minister to Spain. It is not only a handsome structure, but is well located in one of the best residential districts of Washington, adjacent to Scott circle. It is near the residence of Admiral Dewey and not far from the house once occupied by former Vice President Morton.

From photo by Chamberlain, Washington.

O. H. P. BELMONT'S WASHINGTON HOME.

The house recently leased by Congressman Elect O. H. P. Belmont of New York, which is shown in the accompanying illustration, is one of the many mansions of the national capital with a history. It was originally the residence of Alexander R. Shepherd, the rebuilder and regenerator of Washington city, afterward of the Russian legation. Since recently it was owned and occupied by the late Mrs. Washington McLean, and it was from this house that the latter's daughter, Miss Evalyn, was married in 1900 to Admiral Dewey. It is conveniently situated on the line of the streets which the Belmonts are said to contemplate using the next season of extreme fashion, being at the junction of Kalorama with Connecticut avenue, Washington's most fashionable thoroughfare, and within five minutes' walk of the White House.

FORESTS IN PHILIPPINES

New American Possessions Rich In Rare Timber.

MILLIONS OF ACRES WOODED OVER.

Interesting Data Furnished in a Report by an Agent of the Forestry Division of Department of Agriculture—Various Variety of Rubber and Gutta Percha Trees.

The forestry division of the agricultural department has received from an agent in the Philippines a highly interesting report on the woods of that archipelago, which, it is understood, will soon be issued in bulletin form, says the Washington Star. The agent states that from various sources of information that he was led to believe that the public forest lands comprising commercial forests to possibly one-half of the area of the Philippine Islands, that is, from 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 acres. There are fully 5,000,000 acres of virgin forest now owned by the government in the islands of Mindoro and Paragua. The island of Mindanao, with an area of more than 25,000,000 acres, is almost entirely covered with timber and has but a small percentage of cultivated land. In the province of Cagayan, on the island of Luzon, there are more than 2,000,000 acres of forest. In the places first mentioned the cutting up to the present date have been very small.

In many other provinces in the island of Luzon, especially in the country close to Manila, much timber has been cut, and in all large centers the timber bearers are obliged to go quite a distance from that city in order to find a suitable tree.

In a recent visit to the southern group the agent was impressed with the amount of timber standing on the smaller islands. Previously the topography was such that it could be exploited with facility. There were tracts of virgin forests where from 10,000 to 20,000 cubic feet of magnificent timber per acre were standing—trees more than 150 feet in height and with trunks clear of branches for 80 feet and more than four feet in diameter. There are many millions of cubic feet of timber in these forests that should be cut in order to properly thin out the dense growth.

The report further states: "There are 200 tree species mentioned in the present forestry regulations, and we know of 50 more growing in these islands, and each week we learn of still other species. It is safe to state that the number of tree species found in these islands will be nearer 300 than 150, a great majority of these undoubtedly hard woods. The edges of the great forests have been scarcely cut away, and 50 valuable hard woods have been given to the world, the full value of which species has not been demonstrated as yet.

"There is a great variety of valuable gum rubber and gutta percha trees, but the trade has been ruined by the Chinese in their efforts at adulteration and other fraudulent practices. We have a list of 17 dye woods, the resins from which if properly exploited should pay the cost of the forestry service. A book has been written by Tavera on the medicinal qualities of the native plants, many trees being mentioned as possessing valuable medicinal qualities.

"The ylang-ylang tree abounds here, its blossoms producing an oil which is the base of many rose-bud perfumes. Quite a revenue is gained by those owning the trees. The west slope of the island of Romblon is a mass of cocoanut palms from the water's edge to the mountain top, every tree bringing in a yearly revenue of from $1 to $2, and when it is realized that 100 and even 500 such trees may be grown on an acre one is struck with the wisdom of that former commander of Romblon who insisted upon such extensive planting of these trees. In all parts of the southern islands these trees seem to grow without any effort or care.

"There are no forest roads or driveways in these islands that are worth mentioning. It will be impossible to exploit these forests until roads are constructed, rivers improved and harbors provided. The methods at present are exceedingly slow and expensive. The tree is felled far from any road and is hauled out very slowly by one or more carabaos, many trees being left untouched, due to the difficulty of the land and the lack of roads. The natives are not skilled lumbermen and, while paid a small wage, are by no means cheap labor when we consider the cost of felling and hauling a cubic foot of timber to the shipping point. There will be some difficulty in the construction of roads in such places as Cagayan, Mindoro and Paragua, but these difficulties can be overcome. Stone is plentiful and available, but labor is scarce, and such as we have is poor and uncertain. This latter will be the one great difficulty. When that is solved, engineers and money will make the Philippine forests yield a revenue that is undreamed of today by the residents of these islands."

In conclusion the report says: "From the above it is evident that there is a very large area of very valuable public forest lands in these islands, but these forests are as a rule not at present available, due to the lack of roads and skilled lumbermen, the present personnel have not been well trained and have never practiced scientific forestry, the public forest lands are unsurveyed and the amount of standing timber unknown."

There are 3,000 words used alike in French and English without variation in spelling.

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SPRING DRESS GOODS.

We mention a few arriving for your consideration.

Venetians, new spring shades, all wool, greys, brown and tan mixed, navy and cardinal; very popular at present, 38 inches wide, per yard **50c**

Albatross Cloths, all wool, 38 inches wide, a great demand for these goods at present for waists. Light blue, cardinal, cream, Heliotrope, per yard **50c**

Black Satin Soliels, French make, fine lustrous finish, regular width, per yard ..... **$1.00** and **$1.25**

Black Satin Venetian, 44 inches wide, very handsome, one of latest fabrics, per yard **$1.50**

Black Drap-De-Alma, 50 inches wide, all wool, best make, at extra value, per yard **$1.75**

Spring showing laces and embroideries. 10c New Idea Patterns, why pay more.

ORIGINATORS OF LOW PRICES.

The Fair
THE CASH STORE.
SATISFACTORY STORE.

OPEN NIGHTS UNTIL 8:30.

What Do You Think of This?

Men's $1.25 Shoe, warranted solid leather insoles and counters, the best Shoe in Marion for the money.

$1.25

THE RACKET STORE.

145-147 North Main Street. W. B. DeVeny, Proprietor.

The Up and Doing Store.

Someone said to us the other day

"We're Going to Paint up in the Spring."

That's the thing to do—hope more people will look at it in the same way. One thing sure we have the paints. In fact we have entirely too many this time of the year. Paints are advancing in price but we still sell at the same old price. Now if you are going to do any painting in the spring come in and get our prices.

RYAN & BURKE
RELIABLE HARDWARE
Masonic Block. Marion, Ohio.

A New Arrival

of fine Porcelain came today, to brighten our stock of these goods. We are sure of selling you dishes much lower than regular china stores.

Nice handled Tea Cups and Saucers, set 35c
Sauce Dishes, set 15c
Beautiful 7 in. Nappies ... 10c
8 in. Nappies 15c
Large sized Water Pitcher 10c
Large sized Bowl and Pitcher 60c
Dinner Plates, per set 30c
Slop Jar with bail and cover 95c
Gilt handle Porcelain Cup and Saucer 10c
Beautiful Decorated Creamers 10c
Lamps of every description.

THE ARK.
143 South Main Street.
J. B. LAYTON, - - - - PROP.

LIGHTED TORCHES

Are Used in Daylight by Uncle Sam's Boys To Find Filipinos.

Miss Gertrude Converse recently received from the Philippines a letter from a friend of her brother, Private Converse, who was killed there last fall. The letter is written from Escalante, and is mostly personal. One paragraph will be interesting to many. It reads as follows:

"Last week we were out on a three days' hike in the mountains. The trails were a terror and something that I never saw or heard of before happened. We hooked for the enemy in day time with torches lit. It was so dark in the forests that we could not see the men ahead of us and finally the captain, not to lose some men which would have meant certain death, ordered candles lit."

The letter further tells of capturing two little natives on the trip, and of the interesting time they are having educating the youngsters, who are as uncivilized as was the American Indian when Columbus first stepped on to this continent.

THE DAVIS HOME

Is the Scene of a Very Pretty Wedding Sunday Evening.

Mr. John H. Davis, who has, for a long time past, represented the Star as a correspondent at Caledonia, was united in marriage with Miss Josephine M. Gutenkinst, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Gutenkinst of Louisville, Kentucky, at the residence of the groom at Caledonia at 1:30 o'clock Sunday evening. The ceremony was performed by E. H. Day in the presence of a company of friends of the contracting parties, and was followed by a delightful social time.

Mrs. Davis is a most accomplished lady, possessed of a high knowledge of the art of music, and also speaks German and French fluently. Mr. Davis is too well known in Caledonia and Marion to make endorsement of his worth necessary.

Mr. and Mrs. Davis have the best wishes of a wide circle of friends.

ANNUAL MEETING

Of the Central Ohio Baptists Will Be Held in Green Camp in the Month of June.

GRIP HAS VILLAGE IN ITS GRASP

Many Are the Sufferers Who Are Now Prostrated with the Disease. Protracted Meetings at the Mt. Olive Church Come to and End. Villagers Enjoy Sleighing.

Green Camp, Feb. 14.—Protracted meetings at Mt. Olive are still in progress. Quite a number are seeking the light.

The grip is raging in this village.

Miss Allie Bilger is visiting the Misses Lyle and Mary Stockwell.

Bernald Johnston's horse ran off Sunday, upset his sleigh and greatly damaged it.

An old-fashioned quilting bee was held at Mrs. Dave Kirts' Tuesday, and at noon a nice dinner was served.

Several sleighloads of young people of this village drove to Mt. Olive Sunday night.

Rev. R. H. Schoonover has closed his series of meetings at Finley chapel and will soon begin at Green Camp.

P. J. Stockwell is quite ill.

Mrs. Patre and daughter are visiting Mrs. Sam Davis.

David Black's children have the lung fever.

Fremont Welch is improving from his recent illness.

The Ladies' Aid society of the M. E. church met at Mrs. William Kibler's last Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Thompson spent one day last week with Mrs. John Riley.

The icy walks and yards have caused several to get hard falls, among them being James Porter, who fell Sunday morning, almost dislocating his hip and causing him severe suffering, and the aged John J. Davis, who fell, striking his head and cutting it badly.

Those who are afflicted with the grip are Mrs. John Gambrill, Rozena James, Alice Fish, Clara Boyd, Harvey Eaton, Mrs. Amade Davis, W. N. Porter.

The aged William Cole, who is visiting at the home of Leonard Sifritt, near Mt. Olive church, is afflicted with the grip.

Rev. E. C. Thompson was the only one who ventured through the storm Saturday to Morral to attend the quarterly meeting. At the meeting it was decided that the Central Ohio annual meeting, which convenes in June, should be held at the Green Camp P. H. church.

There were no services in either church Sunday evening as both ministers were holding special meetings at their other appointments.

Mrs. Ella Debolt has spent the past week at the bedside of Mr. Debolt's mother in Marion, who has been very sick.

Mrs. Rebecca Cuenpher is with her sister, Mrs. Knickle, who is very ill of lung trouble.

The relatives and friends of James M. Fletcher celebrated his birthday anniversary Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. George Porter are preparing to move to Oklahoma this spring.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Moore and Master Teddy visited Sunday with Mr. Moore's mother, who is in very feeble health. She resides near Centerville.

The town hall is being treated to a coat of paint.

The many friends of L. D. Riley, who was born and raised in this vicinity, and who visited here about a year ago, will be pleased to learn that he has sold out his entire possessions in Ringold county, Iowa, and will remove to Britton, Oklahoma in March.

Mrs. Maggie Brady and children of Marion are visiting at the Central House.

S. E. Hopkins purchased a fine team of mules in Union county Saturday.

Mr. McElroy's family has moved to a farm near Byhalia.

Mr. Cahill of Mt. Victory moved his family into this village a few days ago that he might be nearer his work.

A. S. Somerlot is attending court.

MR. H. B. MILLS

Dies at His Home in La Rue Wednesday Afternoon.

Mr. H. B. Mills, aged fifty-five years, died at his home in LaRue Wednesday afternoon after having suffered for three years from consumption of the bowels. He has been confined to his bed but a week during which time it was known that he could not live over a very few days.

Mr. Mills leaves two brothers, one of whom is T. J. Mills of this city, a sister and a father. His wife and only child, a daughter, preceded him in death several years ago. He was a member of the M. E. church of LaRue, having held a position in it a number of years.

The funeral occurred at the church Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock, Rev. Mr. Newcombe officiating. The remains were interred in the village cemetery.

Mr. Mills was quite well known in this city.

OLD PRINCE

Is No Longer the Property of the City of Marion.

Old Prince, the gray horse which has been in service in the fire department for the past eleven years, is no longer the property of the city. Prince was sold by the committee on fire department and waterworks to Edward Brewer. The deal was closed Wednesday, and Mr. Brewer got him for seventy dollars.

The members of the fire department almost shed tears at the parting. George France delivered old Prince Wednesday afternoon, and he is now destined to spend his days in peace on the farm of Mr. Brewer.

DANIEL FLANNAGAN

Dies at His Home in Kenton at an Early Hour Thursday Morning.

Daniel Flannagan, editor and manager of the Daily Democrat of Kenton, Ohio, died early Thursday morning of stomach poisoning. He was a prominent Democratic politician, and was widely known throughout Ohio. He was assistant journal clerk of the national house of representatives in 1875.

Mr. Flannagan had quite a number of friends in this city.

HORSE STOLEN

From the Barn of Jesse Ross of North State Street.

A valuable horse was stolen from the barn of Jesse Ross of north State street Tuesday night. Mr. Ross did not discover that the animal had been stolen until next afternoon. He supposed that the horse had broken loose and gone to the home farm north of the city. He investigated, and found that the animal had been stolen.

COMMON PLEAS.

The jury in the matter of Wm. Collins, administrator, against the C. C. C. and St. L. Railroad company went out Thursday morning about 9 o'clock. The taking of testimony was concluded about 9:30 Wednesday evening, and Judge Young dismissed the jurors until Thursday morning.

Wednesday afternoon the counsel for the defense made another motion to take the matter from the jury, but the judge overruled it.

Judge Young had two juries on his hands Thursday. Immediately after sending the jury out in the damage suit, the jury which was to hear the matter of John Battenfeld against the American Bonding and Trust company of Baltimore, was empanelled, and the taking of testimony began.

Battenfeld is suing the bond company for a little over $700, which amount the defaulting deputy sheriff, Harry Corbin, ran away with. The bond company had bonded Corbin and afterward refused to pay the claim.

IT IS ORGANIZED

Local Temple of the Dramatic Order Knights of Khorassan Is Established.

BE KNOWN AS KHOREISH TEMPLE

One Hundred and Fifty Votaries Have Affixed Their Signatures to the Charter Roll—The Officers Are Elected—Institution of the Temple on the Thirteenth of March.

An enthusiastic meeting of Knights of Pythias was held at the castle hall of Canby lodge Wednesday evening, and the local temple of the Dramatic order, Knights of Khorassan, was formally organized. The temple will be known as Khoreish temple, and will have jurisdiction over seven counties. March 13 has been fixed as the date of the institution.

One hundred and fifty votaries have now affixed their signatures to the charter roll, and will abide in the tents of Khoreish temple. The organization promises to have an organization of more than two hundred at its start. The following officers were elected at the meeting Wednesday evening:

Fred W. Peters, imperial nawab; Arthur Powell, venerable sheik; Henry G. Gillett, royal vizier; John J. Crawley, grand emir; William J. Gorton, mohedi; William G. Lucas, secretary; William C. Rapp, treasurer; Grant E. Mouser, menial; Hoke W. Donithen, sahib.

William Virden, Frank E. Coon and William G. Lucas were appointed as a committee to assist the imperial nawab in the institution. The arrangements for the banquet and the entertainment of the guests have not as yet been completed. Within a few days word will be received from the imperial temple at Chicago, naming the temple which will do the work here, and the instituting officer.

ALFRED GOTTSCHALL

Attends a Modern Woodmen's Meeting and Is Honored.

Alfred Gottschall returned Wednesday evening from Lima, where he attended a state meeting of the Modern Woodmen. Mr. Gottschall was a candidate for the place as one of the state representatives to the national convention which meets at St. Paul in June. Of a large field of candidates, who were after the place, Mr. Gottschall was the only one who was elected by an unanimous vote. There were two tickets in the field and each one contained his name. He will represent the Thirteenth, part of the Twelfth and part of the Fourteenth congressional districts of this state. Mr. Gottschall and his friends are all well pleased over his victory, which carries with it considerable honor in the lodge.

REAL ESTATE DEALS.

B. F. Waples to M. J. Mealey, lot 127 in Marsh's Firstaddition to Marion, $600.

Joseph J. Smithson to Wm. W. Schrock, 17 acres in Claridon township, $750.

Lizzie K. Rauhauser and S. R. Rauhauser, to W. C. Phillians and Minnie A. Phillians, lot 4092 in Maple Grove addition to Marion, $250.

Louis Fies and wife to Charles C. Eckfeld, lot 790 in John W. Bain's Second addition to Marion, $3,600.

Catherine E. Wilson to D. R. Crissinger, lot 924 in Spaulding's addition to Marion, $350.

Alexander Robinson to Barbara Burbaugh, fifty-one acres in Montgomery township, $1,600.

Barbara Burbaugh to Frank Burbaugh, fifty-one acres in Montgomery township, $1,600.

John Zieg, by L. M. Hipsher, auditor, to Peter Zieg, Justice Zieg and Henry Hildebrand, three acres in Marion township, $536.64.

Ulie Spragg and Minnie Spragg to Lorenzo Spragg, lot 1599 in Marion, $1,525.

Edward T. Leonard to James Bolander, lot 2411 in Leonard's addition to Marion, $500.

John Garster to Louis J. Myers, lots 5154 and 5451 in Charles Hofstetter's First addition to Marion, $500.

Ephraim Monnette to Mary Yeagley, twelve acres in Scott township, $1.

Wm. H. Kaufield to Francis Beckel, sixty acres in Richland township, $3,420.

Charles Newhauser to Francis Beckel, twenty acres in Richland township, $1,140.

Charles Ruth to Frederick Busch, lot 10 in T. N. Anderson's addition to Caledonia, $300.

Leonard T. Britton to Maria L. Howser, lots 23 and 24 in Rinker's addition to Caledonia, $150.

Edmund Dwyer to Fred P. Manley, twenty acres in Grand township, $500.

John Carrol to Fred B. Manley, twenty acres in Grand township, $480.

Ella Gates to Hattie O. A. Bartenstien, part of lot 94 in Marion, $100.

Edward Huber to C. V. and D. J. Molloy, part of lot 1123 in Haberman's addition to Marion, $800.

Fred Strobel and wife to J. E. Smith, lot 2423 in Strobel & Stringer's addition to Marion, $375.

C. S. and S. B. Lippincott to John and Vina Mustaine, lot 1504 in H. True's addition to Marion, $600.

The county commissioners were out in the western part of the county Wednesday viewing some broken bridges. None of them will have to be replaced with new ones, but will be repaired

A MIX-UP.

Two Parties Hold Options on the Reiser Property.

The Mezger-Court company Thursday closed its option for the purchase of the Reiser property, better known as the Big Four house, the consideration being $4,500. The option was only taken on February 12.

E. Huber also purchased the property two days since, or before another option expired, and at that time made a payment on it. The papers are now being signed up.

There has been no contention between the two parties in regard to the rights of the property. Mr. Huber made the deal in good faith through an agent of some of the heirs. Mr. A. C. Court Thursday made the deal with one of the heirs, and ordered the deed to be signed and the transfer of the property made.

In the event that either gets the property a new building for Marion is assured. It is an excellent site for a wholesale grocery house, and would save the Mezger-Court people almost its value in a couple of years in drayage. At the same time the investment would be a profitable one for Mr. Huber.

BIG DEAL ON.

The Mezger-Court Company To Buy the Riser Property.

The Mezger-Court company is negotiating a deal, which if consummated, will give this company one of the finest sites for a wholesale business in the city. An option has been taken by the company on the Reiser property on north State street. It extends from the alley west of the Big Four passenger depot to State street and from the Big Four to the Erie tracks.

The deal is almost certain to be made. Mr. A. C. Court states that the option will be closed within ten days unless something unforeseen occurs.

If the option is closed as expected, the old hotel building will be enlarged, and perhaps a block constructed facing on State street, for the use of the company. It is an ideal location for a wholesale grocery house, and it is the intention to construct such buildings as will enhance the appearance of that portion of the city. The deal has been pending for some time, and when completed the work of making the improvement will be begun.

ALMOST SIXTY MEMBERS

Of the Local Protected Home Circle Go to Prospect.

Fifty-nine members of the Protected Home Circle of this city attended a meeting of the circle at Prospect Tuesday evening. The Marion party went down on the evening train, and did not arrive home until morning.

The full degree team of the Marion circle was in the party, and four candidates were initiated. The work was most beautifully done and the Prospect people were delighted with it.

After the regular routine work and the degrees had been completed, the Prospect circle tendered their visitors a banquet. This was an elaborate affair. Speeches were made, and a most enjoyable social time resulted.

The best of all pills are Beecham's

The Warner & Edwards Store.

The New Waist Materials.

THE "BIJOU" Shirt waist flannels twenty-seven inches wide in all of the spring shades **25c**

PLAIN CHALLIES Thirty-two inches wide. The fine grade with beautiful finish, every spring shade .. **43c**

WASH HENRIETTAS With corded stripe, all the light shades **50c**

CHUDDA CLOTH Thirty-two inches wide, beautiful light weight material, superior to French Flannel **60c**

Lansdowns, Henriettas, India Linen.

The Linen Sale

The Linen section was crowded yesterday. The greatest array of new patterns in Damasks and Napkins ever opened in this store.

Warner & Edwards.

Concert at La Rue.

The concert given at De Lauder's opera house, LaRue, Tuesday evening, in which Mr. and Mrs. Edward Warmeling and Carrol Davidson of this city took part, was a great success. The attendance was very large. The Marion participants received their full share of the liberal applause which greeted each number on the program.

Mrs. Jacob Maag of Greenwood street is quite sick.

MEET ME AT FRANK'S.

Something Interesting Here Each Week!

This time we tell you about the LOW PRICES on Underwear, Gloves, Linens, Bed Spreads, Towelings, etc.

Bed Spreads at Factory Prices.

Hundreds and hundreds of Bed Spreads bought for cash from a manufacturer going out of business to be sold at wholesale prices.

$1.35 Spreads for $1.00
$1.50 Spreads $1.10
$2.00 Spreads $1.50
$2.50 Spreads for $1.75
$3.00 Spreads $2.00
$3.50 Spreads $2.50

Higher priced ones at the same proportionate saving—all new goods in latest patterns.

Men's Gloves.

Come here and have your money do double duty—no such gloves elsewhere for the same price.

We have several hundred pairs of Boys' and Men's Gloves, knit, fabric and skin in every quality from the cheapest to the best. Many half price—some even less.

A special lot of Unlined Buckskin Gloves for driving at big reductions.

Underwear

to be sold at half and less.

15c Each buys 25c and 35c Underwear for men, ladies and children.

25c Buys 50c Underwear for men, ladies and misses.

37½c Yard buys real 75c and $1.00 men's Under Shirts in heavy fleeced effects.

62½c Buys men's Wool Underwear in all sizes, natural color.

Table Linens.

To close out all Table Linens before the new ones come in we make very low prices.

All 75c and 85c Silver Bleached Table Linens ... **50c**
All $1.25 and $1.35 Table Linens to close, per yd **$1.00**
High grade $1.65 Table Linens, per yd **$1.25**
$1.85 and $2.00 Table Linens, double thread, per yard **$1.37½**

12½c Towelings ..... 9½c yd
11c Towelings ..... 9c yd
10c Towelings ..... 8c yd
Napkins to close cheap.

D. A. FRANK & COMPANY.

The Uhler & Phillips Store.

NEW

Spring Dress Goods

IN BLACK AND COLORS.

Our entire spring line of Wool Dress Goods is in and selling rapidly. We make the announcement to our out-of-town friends so that they can have an equal chance with our town customers of getting first choice. Many handsome things are shown at this season of the year that you never see later. Goods are being priced lower than they will be offered later, and better selections.

Colored Dress Goods.

New Mohairs in plain colors and black, beautiful for waists and dresses at **50c**

Beautiful silk finished Prunella cloths in old rose, reseda green, tobacco brown, wine and blue, 44 inches wide at **$1.00**

Satin finished Venetian cloths for tailor suits in navy, castor, green, brown, black and garnet, 54 inches wide, at **$1.25**

Melrose or Armure cloth, a medium weight material, with the finish and gloss of silk armure, in black only, at... **$1.00**

Black Satin Soliel, absolutely spot proof, finished like sattin duchess, 44 inches wide, at **$1.00**

Ottoman cloth, a new black material that has no equal for durability or fine appearance. Price **$1.25**

We Extend an Invitation to Come at Once

Uhler & Phillips.

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Part Two.. MARION WEEKLY STAR. Pages 9-16

VOL. XVI. NO. 38. MARION, OHIO, SATURDAY FEBRUARY 16, 1901. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

AN ENGLISH WOMAN'S LOVE LETTERS.

Published by arrangement with Doubleday, Page & Co., New York, the authorized publishers of these Letters in America.

EXPLANATION.

It need hardly be said that the woman by whom these letters were written had no thought that they would be read by any one but the person to whom they were addressed. But a request conveyed under circumstances which the writer herself would have regarded as all commanding urges that they should now be given to the world, and so far as is possible, with a due regard to the claims of privacy, what is here printed presents the letters as they were first written in their complete form and sequence.

Very little has been omitted which in any way bears upon the devotion of which they are a record. A few names of persons and localities have been changed, and several short notes, not above 20 in all, together with some passages bearing too intimately upon events which might be recognized, have been left out without indication of their omission.

It was a necessary condition to the present publication that the authorship of these letters should remain unstated. Those who know will keep silence; those who do not will not find here any data likely to guide them to the truth.

The story which darkens these pages cannot be more fully indicated while the feelings of some who are still living have to be consulted. Nor will the reader find the root of the tragedy explained in the letters themselves. But one thing at least may be said as regards the principal actors—that to the memory of neither of them does any blame belong. They were equally the victims of circumstances which came whole out of the hands of fate and remained so far as one of the two was concerned a mystery to the day of her death.

LETTER I.

Beloved: This is your first letter from me, yet it is not the first I have written to you. There are letters to you lying at love's dead letter office in this same writing—so many my memory has lost count of them!

This is my confession: I told you I had one to make, and you laughed. You did not know how serious it was—for to be in love with you long before you were in love with me—nothing can be more serious than that!

You deny that I was, yet I know when you first really loved me. All at once, one day something about me came upon you as a surprise. And how, except on the road to love, can there be surprises? And in the surprise came love. You did not know me before. Before then it was only the other time entanglements which take hold of the male heart and occupy it till the tenth is ready to make one out of them all.

In the letter written that day I said, "You love me." I could never have said it before; though I had written 12 letters to my love for you, I had not once been able to write of your love for me. Was not that serious?

Now I have confessed! I thought to discover myself in blushes, but my face is cool; you have kissed all my blushes away! Can I ever be ashamed in your eyes now, or grow rosy because of anything you think or I think? So you have robbed me of one of my shames; I am bereft. Can you love me still?

You love me, you love me! you are wonderful! We are both wonderful, you and I.

Well, it is good for you to know I have waited and wished long before the thing came true. But to see you waiting and wishing, when the thing was true all the time—oh, that was the trial! How one suddenly to throw my arms around you and cry, "Look, see! O blind mouth, why are you tender-lidded?"

And you never knew? Dearest, I love you for it, you never knew! I believe a man, when he finds he has won, thinks he has taken the city by assault. He does not guess how to the insiders it has been a weary siege, with flags of surrender fluttering themselves to rags from every wall and window. Not in love it is the woman who are the strategists. And they leave at last to fall into the captors they know of with a good grace.

You must let me praise myself a little for the past, since I can better praise myself again. You must do that for me now! There is not a battle left for me to win. You and peace hold me so much a prisoner, have so caught me from my own way of living that I seem to hear a pin drop 20 years ahead of me. It seems an event! Dearest, a thousand times, I would not have it be otherwise. I am only too willing to drop out of existence altogether and find myself in your arms instead. Giving you my love, I can so easily give you my life. Ah, my dear, I am yours so utterly, so gladly! Will you ever find it out, you, who took so long to discover anything?

LETTER II.

Dearest—Your name woke me this morning. I found my lips pipling their song before I was well back into my body out of dreams. I whisper it the moment bubble when my spirit is nesting. Last night you were a high tree, and I was in it, the wind blowing us both, but I forget the rest. Whatever, it was enough to make me wake happy. There are dreams that go out like candlelight directly one opens the shutters. They illumine the walls no longer. The daylight is too strong for them. So now I can hardly remember anything of my dreams. Daylight, with you in it, floods them out.

Oh, how are you? Awake? Up? Have you breakfasted? I ask you a thousand things. You are thinking of me, I know, but what are you thinking? I am devoured by curiosity about myself, more at all about you, whom I have all by heart! If I might only know how happy I make you and just which thing I said yesterday is making you lunch today, I could cry with joy over being the person I am.

It is you who make me think so much about myself, trying to find myself out. I used to be most self possessed and regarded it as the crowning virtue, and now your possession of me sweeps it away, and I stand crying to be let into a secret that is no longer mine. Shall I ever know why you love me? It is my religious difficulty, but it never does to a doubt. You do love me, I know. Why, I don't think I ever can know.

Yet ask me the same question about yourself and it becomes absurd, because I altogether belong to you. If I hold my breath for a moment wickedly (for I can't do it breathing and try to look at the world with you out of it), it seems to have fallen over a precipice, or, rather, the solid earth has slipped from under for ten days. I am off into the vacuum. Then as I take breath again for love, the star settles up and shapes me and shows me your face. Oh, happy star, this that I was born under, that started with me and whirled quiet propellers at me all through my childhood, I not knowing what it meant—the dear radiant thing dancing to me my love!

As a child, now and then. And for no reason. I used to be sublimely happy. Real wings took hold of me. Sometimes a field became fairyland as I walked through it, or a new journal cut a scent that its blossoms never had before or after. I think now that those must have been moments when you, too, were in like contact with earth, had your feet in grass which felt a faint ripple of wind or stood under a lilac in a dazzle of fragrance that had got a double after rain.

When I asked you about the places of your youth, I had some fear of finding that we might once have met and that it had not remembered it as the separating up of my happiness in being young. Or off I saw something undiscovered awaiting us, something I could not have guessed at before—the happiness of being old. Will it not be something like the evening before last, when we were sitting together, your hand in mine, and one by one, as the twilight drew about us, the stars came and took up their stations overhead? They seemed to me then to be following out some quiet train of thought in the universal mind. The heavens were remembering the stars back into their places, the ardent of days drawing upon the infinite treasures of memory in his great Brotherhood. Will not love's old age be the same to us both—a starry place of memories?

Your dear letter is with me while I write. How shortly you are able to say everything! Tomorrow you will come. What more do I want, except tomorrow itself, with more promises of the same thing?

You are at my heart, dearest. Nothing in the world can be nearer to me than you!

LETTER III.

Dearest and Rightly Beloved—You cannot tell how your gift has pleased me; or rather you can, for it shows you have a long memory back to our first meeting, though at the same time I was the one who thought most of it.

It is quite true. You have the most beautifully shaped memory in Christendom. Those are the very books to the very edition I have long wanted and have been too humble to afford myself. And now I cannot stop to read one for joy of looking at them all in a row. I will kiss you for them all and for more besides. Indeed it is the "besides" which brings you my kisses at all.

Now that you have chosen so perfectly to my mind, I may prefer a request which before I was shy of making. It seems now beneficently anticipated. It is that you will not ever let your gifts take the form of jewelry, not after the ring which you are bringing me. That, you know, I both welcome and wish for. But as to the rest, the world has supplied me with a feeling against jewelry as a love symbol. Look around and you will see. It is too possessive, too much like "chains of office"—the fair one is to wear her radiant harness before the world that other women may be envious and the donor of her master's eye be satisfied? Ah, no!

I am yours, dear, utterly, and nothing you give me would have that sense. I know you can well to think it. But in the face of the present fashion and to flout it, which expects the lover to give in this sort, and the beloved to show herself a dazzling captive, let me cherish the ritual of opposition which would have no meaning if we were in a world of our own, and no place in our thoughts, dearest as it is now, so far as you are concerned. For I am conscious I shall be looked at as your choosen, and I would show my own way of loving here best, most proudly.

And so for the book's more thanks and more. That they are what I would most wish and not anything else, which, had they been, they would still have given me pleasure, since from you they could come only with a good meaning, and—diamonds even—I could have put up with them!

Tomorrow you come, for your ring and bring me my mate. Yours is here waiting. I have it on my finger, very loose, with another standing sentry over it to keep it from running away.

A spasm came out of my waltzes last night and plunged me in horrible dilemma, for I am equally blank over the face of the restless tripod or tree, and I see sleepless nights ahead of me till I had secured a change of locality for him.

To-day has come back to. Misery would have only deferred my getting truly rid of him, so I was most glad to be immediate in my choice. Finally a paper bag put me in a lucky mood, with some sentimentally preserved wedding cake crumbled into it, attached to me of his arrival. In a burst of mood I tossed the little beast, bag and all, and lowered it, as from the window, to stay till the simple soul knows it's the burden of responsibility.

I visited the bag this morning. He had eaten his way out, crumbs and all, and has, I suppose, become a field mouse, for the bag smells healthy, and it's only a short run over the lawn and a jump over the hedge to get to it. Poor mouse-ie! I prefer them so much unsanctified!

Now, this mouse is no allegory, and the paper bag is not a diamond necklace, in spite of the wedding cake sprinkled over it. So don't say that the letter is too hard for your understanding, or you will frighten me from telling you anything such again. Besides are Blue jewels in this—difference of surface has nothing to do with the size and value of them. Yours is a beautiful smooth round like a pearl, and mine all facets and flashes, like cut glass. And yours so much the bigger, and I love it so much the best! The trap which caught me was baited with one great pearl. So the mouse comes in with a mewing tied to its tail after all!

LETTER IV.

In all the world, dearest, what is the unequal love between a man and a woman? I have been speaking to you my one thing and want to share it with you, but, lo, the task of bringing that bit of my life into your vision is altogether beyond me.

What have I been doing? Just nothing. I have been dreaming. And dream, which one is at the polls, is but a love letter with large. You will see and notice the kind of thing, but you will take no interest in the composition. Therefore I say your love is unequal to mine.

I do think how ravished I should be if you brought me a coat and told me it was all your own making! One day you had thrown down a mere rather made thing to the butt, and yet I kissed it as I went by. And that was a time when we were only at the hand-shaking stage, the polished beginnings of love. Yes, I mean!

But, oh, to get you interested in the dress I was making to you today! The beautiful flowing opening—not too flowing—the elaborate cuffed sleeves which allow the heart of me has to evince, and the wind up of the skirt, a long reluctant falling off, full of cunnings and colors of ribbon to make it seem longer, and insertions everywhere. I dreamed myself in it, retiring through the door after having bidden you good night, and you watching the long disappearing eloquence of that tail, still crying to you as it vanished: "Goodby, goodby. I love you so! See me, how slowly I am going!"

Well, that is a bit of my dressmaking, a very corporate part of my affection for you, and you are not a bit interested, for I have shown you none of the seamy side. It is that which interests you male creatures, Zolaites, every one of you.

And what have you to show similar, of the thought of me entering into all your masculine pursuits? Do you go out rabbit shooting for the love of me? If so, I trust you make a miss of it every time. That you are a sportsman is one of the very hardest things in life that I have to bear.

Last night Peterkins came up with me to keep guard against any further intrusion of mice. I put her to sleep on the couch. But she discarded the red shawl I had prepared for her at the bottom and lay at the top most uncomfortably in a parcel of millinery into which from one end I had already made excavations, so that it formed a large bag. Into the farther end of this bag Turks crept and snuggled down. But every time she turned in the night, and it seemed very often, the brown paper crackled and woke me up. So at last I took it up and shook out its contents, and Pippins slept soundly on red flannel till Nannan brought the tea.

You will notice that in this small narrative Peterkins gets three names. It is a fashion that runs through the household, beginning with the mother aunt, who on some days spends of Nannan as "the old lady" and sometimes as "that girl," all according to the two temper she has about Nannan's privileged position in regard to me.

You were only here yesterday, and already I want you again so much, so much!

Your never satisfied, but always loving.

LETTER V.

Most Beloved—I have been thinking, staring at this blank piece of paper, and wondering how there can ever be say what I have in my heart, but wishing to say anything at all, but just to be! I feel that I am living now only because you love me and that my life will have run out, like this pencil of late, when that too is no more to part. Not yet, believed, oh, not yet! Nothing is decided that we have to do and has hardly begun! I will not call even this "mid-summer" however much it seems so. It is still only spring.

Every day your love binds me more deeply than I knew the day before, so that no day is the same now, but each one a little happier than the last. My own, you are my very own! And yet, true as that is, it is not so true as that I am your own. It is less absolute, I mean, and must be so, because I cannot very well take possession of anything when I am given over heart and soul out of my own possession. There isn't enough identity left to me. I am yours, so much, so much! All this is useless to say, yet what can I say else if I have to begin saying anything?

Could I truly be your "star and goddess," as you call me, believed, I would do you the service of Thetis at least, who did it for a greater than herself:

Bid heaven and earth combine their charms,
And resign you early, resign you late,
Folderna fold his hundred arms
To guide you from your single fate.

But I haven't got power over an eight armed octopus even, so am merely a very helpless loving nonentity which merges itself most happily in you and begs to be lifted to no pedestal at all, at all.

If you love me in a manner that is at all possible, you will see that "goddess" does not suit me. "Star" I would I were now, with a wide eye to carry my looks to you over this horizon which keeps you invisible. Choose one, if you will, dearest, and call it mine, and to me it shall be yours. So that when we are apart and the stars come out, our eyes may meet up at the same point in the heavens and be "keeping company" for us among the celestial bodies, with their permission. For I have not lively a sense of their beauty not to be a little superstitious about them. Have you not felt for yourself a sort of physiognomy in the constellations, most of them wearing benevolent and full of kind regards—but not all? I am always glad when the Great Bear goes away from my window, not least though he is. He seems to growl at me. No doubt it is largely a question of names. And what's in a name? In yours, beloved, when I speak it, more love than I can compass!

LETTER VI.

Beloved: I have been trusting to fate, while keeping silence, that something from you was to come today and make me speedily happy. And it has, three you abundantly! You have undone and got round all I said about "jewelry," though this is nothing of the sort, but a shrine. So my word remains. I have it with me now, safe hidden, only now and then it comes out to have a look at me, smiles and goes back again. Dearest, you must feel how I thank you, for I cannot say it. Body and soul, I grow too much blessed with all that you have given me, both visibly and invisibly, and always perfectly.

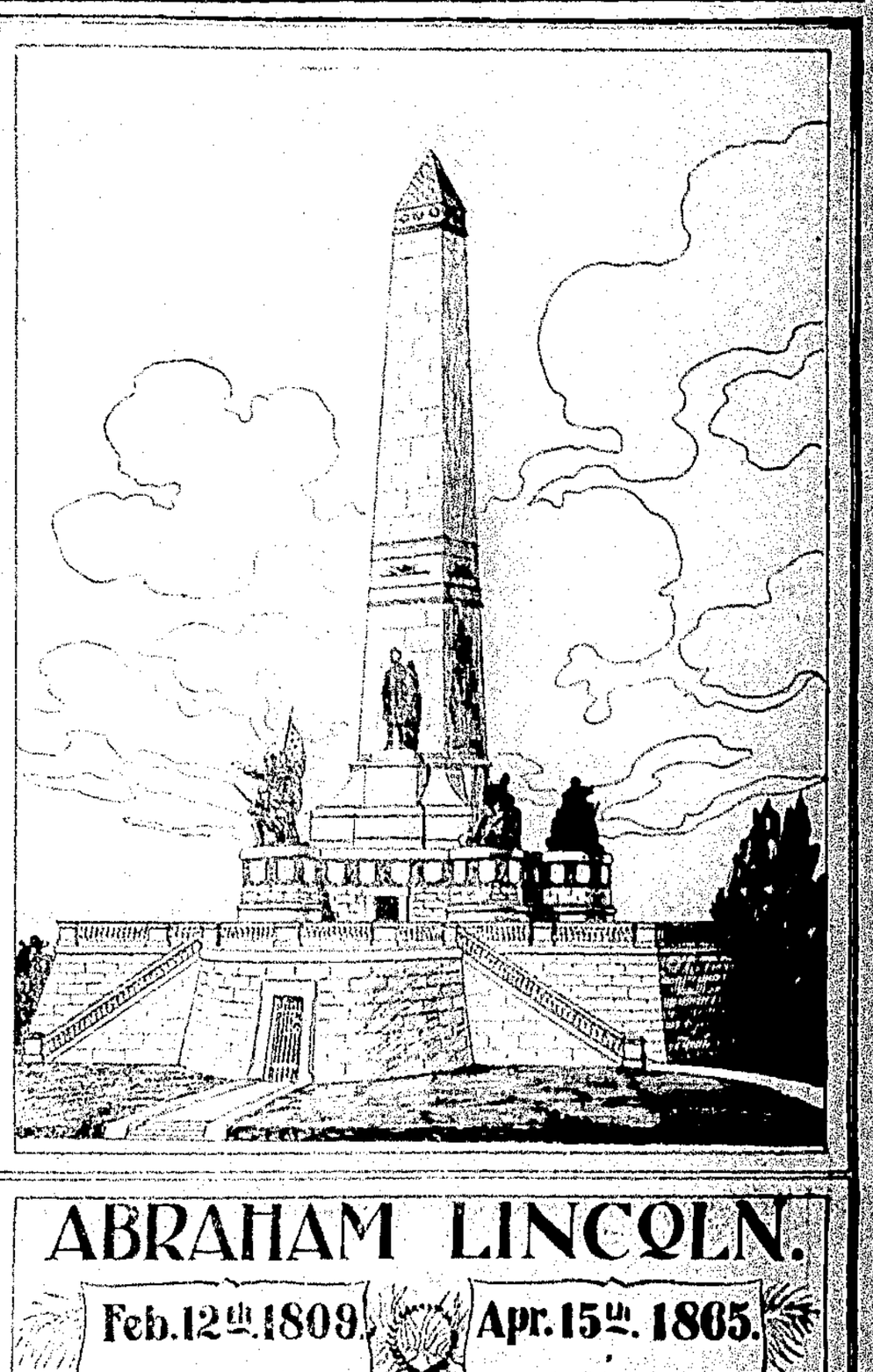
And as for the day, I have been thinking you the most incurious of men because you had not asked, and supposed it was too early days yet for you to remember that I had ever been born. Today is my birthday. You said nothing, so I said nothing and yet this has come. I trusted my star to show its sweet influences in its own way. Or, after all, did you know and had you asked any one but me? Yet had you known you would have wished me the "happy returns," which among all your dear words to me you do not. So I take it that the motion comes straight to you from heaven, and in the event you will pardon me for having been still secretive and shy in not telling what you did not inquire after. Yours, I knew, dear, quite long ago, so had no need to ask you for it. And it is six months before you will be in the same year with me again and give to 22 all the companionable sweetness that 21 has been having.

Many happy returns of my birthday to you, dearest. That is all that my birthdays are for. Have you been happy today, I wonder, and am wondering also whether this evening we shall see you walking quietly in and making everything into perfection that has been trembling just on the verge of it all day long.

One drawback of my feast is that I have to write short to you, for there are other correspondents who on this occasion look for quick answers, and not all of them to be answered in an offhand way. Except you, it is the coldest whom I keep waiting, but elders have a way with them, even kind ones, and when they condescend to write upon an anniversary we have to skip to attention or be in their bad books at once.

So with the sun still a long way out of bed I have to tuck up these sheets for you, as if the good of the day had already been sufficient unto itself and its full tale had been told. Good night. It is so hard to take my hands off writing to you and worry on at the same exercise in another direction. I kiss you more times than I can count. It is almost really you that I kiss now. My very dearest, my own sweetheart, whom I so worship, good night! Good afternoon" sounds too funny, is outside our vocabulary altogether. While I live I must love you more than I know.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]



NEW LINCOLN MONUMENT AT SPRINGFIELD, ILLS.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Feb. 12th. 1809. Apr. 15th. 1865.

PEKING HEROINE WHO WEDS A SOLDIER.

One of the brilliant Washington weddings of the season is that of Miss Mary Condit Smith, a heroine of the siege of Peking, to Lieutenant Richard S. Hooker, a grandson of Senator Stewart of Nevada. Miss Condit Smith is a beautiful society girl of Washington. During the siege of Peking she was a guest at the American legation and tore up her fine dresses to make bandages for the wounded defenders of the diplomatic compound. Doubtless from patriotic reasons she chose Lincoln's birthday on which to be married.

Position Made.

"Yes, ma'am," said Mrs. Maguire, "me husband had plinty of money, wanst. He be had a good job, but he lost it."

"And he never had any since, eh?" remarked Mrs. Amelia Rate-Poore.

"That's just the throuble, ma'am. He niver had anny since."—Philadelphia Press.

He Wouldn't See It.

His Wife—Oh, John! Here's such a funny joke about a woman trying to drive a nail. Shall I read it to you?—New York World.

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